

السنة 1350

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	41 W.
Belgium	20 S.	Luxembourg	30 W.
Denmark	55 S.	Monaco	20 W.
France	20 S.	Netherlands	150 W.
Germany	150 S.	Portugal	12 E.
Greece	15 S.	Spain	30 W.
India	15 S.	Sweden	150 S.
Italy	30 S.	Switzerland	170 S.
Japan	150 S.	Turkey	150 S.
U.S.	150 S.	U.S. Military (EM)	60 S.
U.S.S.R.	150 S.	Yugoslavia	10 W.

# Wilson Proposes Some Home Rule For Scots, Welsh

By Robert B. Sample Jr.  
LONDON, Nov. 19 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor government formally announced today its intention to provide Scotland and Wales with some form of home rule—a move that would represent the most profound constitutional change in the United Kingdom in many years.

# Soares Asks Four-Nation Leftist Talks

By Jim Hoagland  
LISBON, Nov. 19 (UPI)—The Communist and Socialist party leaders of France, Italy and Spain agreed to attend a joint conference called by Portugal's Socialist leader Mario Soares has been announced.

Only Portugal's Communist party, which has been struggling for power since the 1976 elections, has refused to answer the invitation. Mr. Soares sent out last month, the Socialist leader said in an interview last night.

The conference, which Mr. Soares hopes to hold next month in Lisbon, could be an important international boost for Mr. Soares and a political embarrassment for Portuguese Communist party leader Alvaro Cunhal.

In his office here, Mr. Soares displayed copies of answers received from the six invited European leftist leaders, all of whom in one way or another have been affected by the open political warfare between Mr. Soares and Cunhal.

Direct, friendly In the responses, all agreed in principle to the meeting, but the replies ranged from a direct and friendly acceptance by the exiled Spanish Communist leader, Santiago Carrillo, to a three-page conditional acceptance by French Communist leader Georges Marchais.

The general acceptance occurs at a crucial moment for Mr. Soares, who acknowledged in the interview that the "happy revolution" of red elections last year was the last that followed the April, 1974, military overthrow of the Salazar regime here have evaporated.

The "illusion of an easy revolution, a revolution of flowers, is being destroyed by violence" and by political confrontation that would plunge Portugal "into a civil war," Mr. Soares conceded.

As Mr. Soares spoke, events across Lisbon underscored his point. A bomb shattered a pro-Communist newspaper distribution office in a few blocks away, and officers on the military council that launched the revolution attempted to oust a disarming general and radical soldiers went on an unauthorized march to back the general.



CONFERENCE ROOM—Doctors and newsmen assemble in an auditorium at Madrid's La Paz Hospital for news of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's deteriorating condition.

# 'Unauthorized Use' Feared U.S. Rejects IBM Application To Sell a Computer to Russia

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Commerce Department has rejected the International Business Machines Corp.'s application to supply a computerized reservation system, valued at more than \$11 million, to the Soviet travel agency, Intourist, IBM has disclosed.

The U.S. government concluded the system could not be adequately safeguarded from unauthorized use, an IBM spokesman said in response to questions. He declined to discuss further the reasons for the refusal to grant IBM an export license, but said, "We certainly understand and accept the decision."

In Washington, an official of the Commerce Department's Office of Export Control would not explain the rejection. The official said his office is prohibited by law from explaining export-license decisions unless the affected company permits such disclosure.

License for Sperry Rand In June, the Commerce Department issued a license to the Sperry Rand Corp. to sell a \$10-million Univac reservation system to the Soviet airline, Aeroflot.

IBM declined to comment on why its system was disapproved by the U.S. government while the Sperry Rand system was acceptable. Some observers have speculated that the IBM system would have more data-storage capacity than the Univac system and might be used for police surveillance of travelers within the Soviet sphere.

Intourist ordered the system from IBM in March, 1973, and IBM applied for the export license the following November. Sales of such strategic technological equipment to the Soviet bloc are subject to the approval of the U.S. government and of a committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Equipment Replanned Before applying for the license, the IBM spokesman said, IBM officials discussed "the probability" of approval with the Departments of Commerce and Defense. Over the following two years, the

# At Least 8 Slain Heavy Fighting Erupts In Outskirts of Beirut

BEIRUT, Nov. 19 (UPI)—Pierce fighting with rockets, mortars and machine guns broke out in eastern Beirut today, only hours after a French envoy arrived to try to restore peace between Lebanon's warring Christian and Muslim militias.

The police said at least eight persons were killed, including a British businessman who was machine-gunned to death at a traffic circle near the Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Zaatar, on Beirut's outskirts.

Witnesses said heavy exchanges of rockets and mortars broke out between Muslim Chah and Christian Ain Rummaneh in eastern Beirut shortly after 5 p.m. Tension in the capital had been running high since the morning, when a series of kidnappings and widespread sniper fire emptied streets.

Scattered shooting was also heard around the uptown Kantari sector, the scene of heavy fighting earlier this month that resulted in the exodus of thousands of foreigners from Beirut, as the fashionable coastal hotels and high-rise apartments came under rocket and mortar attacks.

Security officials met in emergency session to try to keep the 18-day-old cease-fire in the capital from total collapse as the clashes spread.

Coupe Arrives The new crisis coincided with the arrival of the former French premier and foreign minister Maurice Couve de Murville on an "exploratory" mission to see if France can succeed where Syrian and Vatican efforts to restore peace to Lebanon have failed.

This morning, Israeli warplanes zoomed over Palestinian refugee camps, drawing fire from Lebanese and Palestinian anti-aircraft units. They flew away without making an attack or being hit.

The four planes passed by the presidential palace at Baabda outside Beirut. Some Cabinet ministers came onto the balconies to watch two aircraft make a lower run over the Tal Zaatar refugee camp.

About two hours later, three aircraft appeared over Tripoli, Mr. Ford's decision to await further moves by the state. He noted that he had pledged to the President that action would be taken, however.

On Capitol Hill, Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking Committee, called the President's statement a "bombshell" and abruptly canceled floor action on his bill to provide loan guarantees of \$3 billion over seven years to New York City.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen told reporters that the President's statement was read to both Gov. Carey and to Mayor Abraham Beame over the telephone just before noon.

Asked what advice the President would offer the state legislature on how to raise taxes for the city, Mr. Nessen responded: "The President has nothing specific and concrete in mind. It is for them to say how they want to save themselves."

An administration source reportedly said that the President was in effect telling New York's lawmakers that if they passed a \$200-million income tax bill in the next few days he might consider supporting federal help for New York City.

Mr. Ford's decision to await further moves by the state. He noted that he had pledged to the President that action would be taken, however.



Maurice Couve de Murville

In northern Lebanon, and flew around the Badawi and Nahr al-Bared refugee camps—drawing fire but flying away without making any attack.

In Tel Aviv, the military command would neither confirm nor deny the reports of Israeli warplanes entering Lebanese air space.

In an arrival statement, Mr. Couve de Murville tried to allay Moslem misgivings over his visit

by labelling it purely exploratory and aimed only at "promoting a spirit of détente" between Lebanon's rival militia factions.

"There is no question of French intervention in the affairs of Lebanon. It is up to the Lebanese alone to work out the solutions to the crisis... but it is also necessary to promote a spirit of détente here," the French envoy said.

"We have come on a mission of friendship... we hope it will not be in vain," he said.

The dead Briton was identified as Edwin Burbridge, 55, of Croydon, a public relations officer for an oil consulting firm, Middle East Industrial Relations Consultants. He was machine-gunned to death while driving to his home in suburban Beit Meri with his wife, Margaret.

Mrs. Burbridge, who was driving and escaped injury, told officials that about 15 gunmen wearing commando uniforms stopped their car and began kicking it, pointing at her husband and shouting "Amerikani Amerikani," (American). Then one of them walked around to the passenger side and sprayed Mr. Burbridge with bullets.

Security in the area around the Tal Zaatar camp had been stepped up after the four Israeli warplanes swept low over the camp in the morning.

Told They Won a Victory Moroccan Marchers Ordered To Prepare to Return Home

RABAT, Nov. 19 (AP)—Morocco's 350,000 invaders of the Spanish Sahara were ordered to break camp today and prepare to return home following the Spanish parliament's approval of legislation paving the way for transfer of the territory to Moroccan and Mauritania.

Military sources said the first convoys of the civilian volunteers, who began arriving in the southern desert four weeks ago, would leave Tarfaya, their base just north of the border, today or tomorrow.

King Hassan II, in a broadcast Monday, said the march had ended in triumph.

The Cortes, Spain's parliament, voted 348-4 yesterday to approve a decolonization law ending Spanish rule in the Sahara on Feb. 28, 1976. Spain's ambassador to the United Nations, Jaime de Pinillos, said in New

York that his government had agreed to set up an interim administration in the colony with auxiliary governors from Morocco and Mauritania.

Mr. de Pinillos indicated that Spain had agreed to cede the territory to Morocco and Mauritania after the UN Security Council called to stop King Hassan's \$625-million investment in the phosphate mines and provides for joint Spanish-Moroccan operation of the industry.

The agreement left Algeria and the Saharan independence movement it backed, the Polisario Front, out in the cold. The UN representative of the front, Amin Baahir, predicted "a bloody war which would have disastrous consequences on our region."

Referendum Proposal Spain originally proposed a self-determination referendum for the territory, a proposal Algeria supported, because it believed the people would vote for independence and Algeria could dominate the new nation through the Polisario Front. But after the International Court of Justice rejected Moroccan and Mauritanian assertions of sovereignty over the area, Hassan summoned his people to march across the border to establish Morocco's claim.

The vast throng crossed the frontier on Nov. 6 but stopped short of a minefield which the Spanish said they had sowed eight miles south of the border. With Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the Spanish dictator, dying and Spain threatened by crisis, the Spanish government hurried into negotiations with Hassan, and the King ordered the marchers back to Tarfaya on Nov. 9.

Since then, the marchers have been camped around Tarfaya to strengthen the Moroccan hand in bargaining with Spain.

Rome Floods Prompt 'Pre-Emergency' Call

ROME, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—Italian Navy detachments stood by today as the authorities in Rome declared a state of "pre-emergency" with flooding threatening the capital.

Three days of torrential rains have swollen the Tiber River to near danger point, and hundreds of square kilometers of farmland around the city as well as some low-lying suburbs have been flooded.

# Nearly Ubiquitous Soviet TV Is Bearer of Kremlin Message

By Peter Osnos  
MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (UPI)—On the icy tundra far north of the Arctic Circle, in remote mountain settlements of the Caucasus and on the vast and barren Siberian plain, the once distant world of Russian civilization as we know it is now as close as the turn of a television set.

In ways Lenin could never even have guessed, television has brought the ideas, doctrines and accomplishments of his Bolshevik Revolution into countless homes, toppling ancient barriers of language and geography. Today, television may well be the state's single most effective means of promoting itself—an essential instrument for shaping this giant land in the Kremlin's image.

There are an estimated 30 million television sets in the Soviet Union, more than United States country except the United States. And game viewers, according to a recent study, spend as much as 45 hours a week in front of their sets, which is almost as much time as their U.S. counterparts. In major cities, there are at least two channels operating in the evening—Moscow has four—and with the aid of satellites and other communications devices, officials say that programming now reaches all but the most out-of-the-way places. Complete saturation of the country will be achieved by the end of the decade.

That is a technical feat of some significance, considering the problems that had to be overcome. But it is a political fact of even greater meaning, because the fundamental purpose of television in the Soviet Union—as a report of the State Committee on Radio and Television put it—is to mobilize the population to meet economic, social and cultural standards set by the Communist party.

"Television is an unexcelled means of mass communication," Vladimir Tryshov, deputy director for national programming said in an interview. "There is no better method for presenting the Soviet way of life to our people and to explain the program of our party."

So great is the importance of television to the Communist leadership that it has outstripped development in other areas of daily life. In many villages, where families still live in little wooden dachas, with pot-bellied stoves and water brought from wells outside, televisions of the latest model and highest quality are common.

As consumer goods go here, televisions are relatively low priced. The cheapest set costs about 190 rubles (around \$220 at the official rate of exchange) and a large console color television—more than half of all programs—are now in color—costs \$780.

More important, televisions are almost never in short supply, a serious problem with every other popular appliance. In a state-controlled economy like this one, such accessibility for a nonessential item is no accident.

There is little doubt either that television has the impact that the authorities evidently think it has. Figures compiled last spring showed that last year more than 1.3 million letters were received by television stations here complaining of various local problems or commenting on programs. That is about twice the number of letters sent to the three leading national newspapers combined.

The program appears at 9 p.m. and virtually all important state announcements are read, speeches excerpted and changes disclosed. There are also subtler messages. For instance, last winter after Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev had been out of sight for 51 days and speculation was rife about his health and political standing, "Vremya" showed his reappearance in a lengthy film clip expertly handled to emphasize his vitality and position.

No photograph in Pravda, the official party newspaper, could have made the point so well. Russians recognize that so know the latest policies of the state—in the Middle East, say,

toward the United States or on domestic subjects—they should watch "Vremya." And for most people, the variety and pace of a television show is easier to take than long, gray newspaper columns.

Aside from "Vremya," there are four other news broadcasts every day on the main channel transmitted from Moscow. For the most part, these have little in common with Western news programs. Indeed, the whole conception is different. Purchasing grain from the United States is not news; a hero farm worker in the Ukraine, on the other hand, is big news.

Despite the supervision of censors and the narrow confines of orthodoxy, Soviet television does try to provide something more than these predictable and essentially polemical political programs.

As the novelty wears off, Russians are beginning to complain that programs are dull, or at least not as lively as they might be. Many Moscow intellectuals, in particular, say that they rarely

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

# Guatemala Airliner Falls in Jungle; 15 Die

GUATEMALA CITY, Nov. 19 (AP)—An American airliner crashed yesterday in the mountainous northern Guatemala state of Peten, killing 15 of the 22 persons aboard, airline officials said.

The twin-engines DC-3 was on flight from Flores Peten to Unasac when it crashed into the mountainside jungle a short distance from a town called Caoba. Spokesmen for the airline blamed the crash on "bad weather and poor visibility."



## Hanoi Influence Hinted

## Thai Planes Strafe Laos Posts In Effort to Recover Gunboat

BANGKOK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Thai planes strafed Laotian positions and Thai and Laotian artillery duelled across the Mekong River, the border, as Thai forces tried to recover a grounded patrol boat, officials said today.

Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan accused a third country—an apparent reference to North Vietnam—of pushing Laos into the confrontation Monday and yesterday. Laos accused Thailand of a violation of its territory. Laos officials came under the control of the pro-Communist, North Vietnamese-backed Pathet Lao in August.

A Thai naval officer was killed and several navy men wounded when the patrol boat was hit

by gunfire and grounded on a Mekong River island. Mr. Chatichai admitted at a news conference that Thai planes struck into Laotian territory, but he denied Pathet Lao charges that the gunboat had violated Laotian territorial waters. He said he sent a strong protest note to the Laotian government.

"Certainly, a third country compelled the Pathet Lao leaders to act this way," Mr. Chatichai said. "This third country wants to destroy relationships between the Thais and Laos."

Reliable reports from the scene said two propeller-driven T-28 aircraft strafed the Laotian side of the Mekong River yesterday during an effort to recover the body and the vessel. Mr. Chatichai said the planes were called in to provide cover for the rescue operation.

Mr. Chatichai said Thailand was proposing a high-level conference between the two countries to find measures to prevent further incidents. He said Thailand did not want to use military means to protect its sovereignty in the future and wished to maintain friendly relations with its neighbor.

He said Thailand would continue aerial reconnaissance over its side of the Mekong River to detect refugee movement and smugglers as well as Pathet Lao troop movements.

**Strong Ties**  
Some Western observers here agree with Mr. Chatichai's indirect reference to North Vietnamese involvement. The North Vietnamese are known to have strong ties with the Pathet Lao leadership and, according to most Western and Thai accounts, still maintain troops in southern Laos.

The Pathet Lao radio accused Thailand of a violation of Laotian sovereignty intended to create tension along the Laos-Thailand border. The broadcast said Pathet Lao and local militia forces forced the Thais to abandon two patrol boats and sank another.

The broadcast said three Thai planes struck against Laotian positions and that Thai 105-mm howitzers fired on two areas of Laos. The only casualties were three water buffaloes, it said.

Exchanges of gunfire across the river have continued periodically in the last four months, since the Pathet Lao took over the government in Vietnam. But this was the first reported death in the clashes.

**Bilateral Accord**  
It also asked the withdrawal of all foreign troops under the UN flag in South Korea, meaning the 40,000 Americans stationed there. The United States maintains that these are covered by a 1954 bilateral security agreement and will not be pulled out in any case.

Tapley Bennett, the U.S. delegate, told the assembly that acquiescing to the Communist demands would "jeopardize the future stability of the Korean Peninsula and increase tension and uncertainty."

Other Western delegates argued that dissolving the United Nations Command without setting up machinery to maintain the armistice arrangements would leave a military vacuum. Some have privately expressed concern that North Korea would use assembly approval of the Communist resolution as justification for withdrawing from the Military Armistice Commission that seeks to prevent border violations.

## A-Plant Worker Killed in Bavaria

GRUNDREDINGEN, West Germany, Nov. 19 (AP)—A pipe fitter was burned to death and another seriously injured today when they were engulfed by steam during repair work in a nuclear power plant near Ulm in Bavaria, a company spokesman said.

The steam contained radioactive particles from the nuclear reactor's cooling unit, located on the Danube, but no appreciable amount escaped into the outside environment and the radioactive count in the eight-year-old plant rose only minimally at the time of the accident, the spokesman said.

The men were working on a pipe connected to a 250-megawatt reactor, which was shut down for repairs, when a barrier was loosened in the pipe and the steam shot out and scalded them.

## Nearly Ubiquitous Soviet TV Is Bearer of Kremlin Message

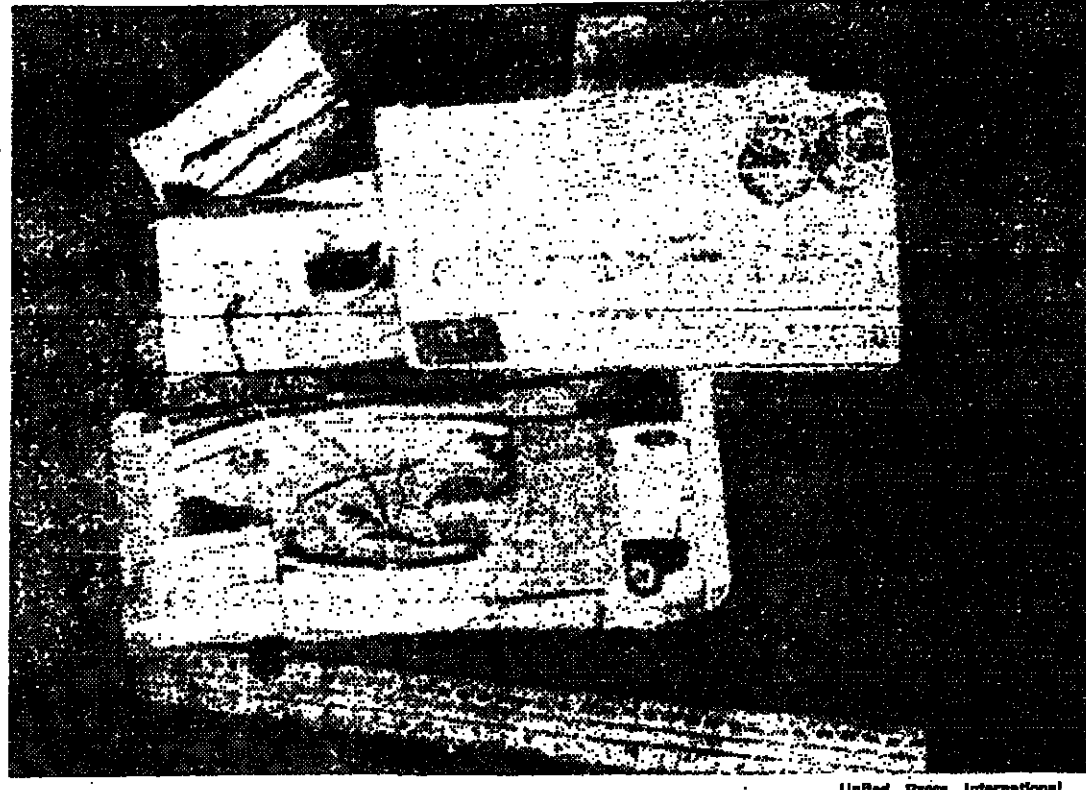
(Continued from Page 1)

watch because they find the constantly repeated underlying political messages boring. Long-time Western residents have been struck by the sobriety and earnestness of programs, even some that are ostensibly light.

An entire philharmonic concert honoring the national police, which was televised in prime time recently, probably did not draw an enormous audience. Long performances by amateur groups from the provinces or a late-night recital of a Bulgarian singer do not seem to stir much excitement either. And movies made 25 years ago about young love on a collective farm do not wear well.

But dramas and serials (shown on successive nights) often appear also. Certainly, nothing like them has ever been available to Soviet country people. Most Monday evenings, a full-length drama filmed from stage productions in Moscow is shown. Some are Russian classics like *Babel* or *Chekhov* and others are contemporary plays.

Serials can be made on such themes as dramatizations of contemporary novels and adaptations of foreign works like *War and Peace* or *The Idiot*. Among the most popular programs is "Animal World." It is devoted to exotic beasts, flora and fauna. One segment of this



The letter bomb sent to Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser.

## Australian Prime Minister, 2d Official, Get Letter Bombs

SYDNEY, Nov. 19 (AP)—Letter bombs sent to Australia's caretaker Prime Minister and another conservative leader today brought violence to the nation's social political crisis.

Federal police found and defused a letter bomb addressed to Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser in Canberra shortly after a letter bomb addressed to the premier of Queensland state went off in a Brisbane mail room and injured two clerks.

Mr. Fraser's political maneuvering resulted in the unprecedented ouster last week of Labor Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, and there was speculation that the bombs were mailed by an embittered Labor party supporter.

Mr. Whitlam condemned the violence, saying: "Decent Australians will have no part in these methods. They are totally foreign to our way of life."

Bob Hawke, the head of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, urged the people to avoid violence in the campaign for the general election Dec. 13.

"The worst has happened," an editorial in the Sydney Sun said. "Violent words can breed violent actions... the political talk has to stop now."

**Called Election**  
Governor-General Sir John Kerr dismissed Mr. Whitlam and called an election to name a new Parliament after the conservative majority refused to approve the government's budget unless the Labor party agreed to an election.

Mr. Whitlam refused, saying he still had a majority in the lower house, and only the lower house could drive a government from office.

He charged that both the blocking of his budget and his removal were unconstitutional. Officials said the Brisbane bomb exploded in a high court ruling finding him guilty of election offenses.

The ruling, which cannot be appealed, means Mr. Whitlam, an associate of President Jimmy Carter, also will lose his Cabinet post. He is banned from Parliament for five years.

The court, in ruling on a petition by Raymond Kitthila Mbono, Mr. Whitlam's rival in the parliamentary election last November, said Mr. Whitlam had threatened the petitioner with either death, or at least injury, unless he retired from the contest.

**12 Die in Mine Blast**  
JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—Twelve miners were killed and four injured in an underground methane-gas explosion at the Kloof Gold Mine near here, a mine spokesman said today.

The blast occurred at 11:30 a.m. in a tunnel 1,200 feet underground. The explosion was caused by a methane-gas explosion, the spokesman said.

The mine is one of the largest in South Africa. It employs about 1,500 workers. The explosion occurred in a tunnel that was being used for a new air shaft.

The mine is owned by the Anglo-American Corporation. It is one of the largest gold mines in the world. The explosion occurred in a tunnel that was being used for a new air shaft.

The mine is one of the largest in South Africa. It employs about 1,500 workers. The explosion occurred in a tunnel that was being used for a new air shaft.

The mine is owned by the Anglo-American Corporation. It is one of the largest gold mines in the world. The explosion occurred in a tunnel that was being used for a new air shaft.

The mine is one of the largest in South Africa. It employs about 1,500 workers. The explosion occurred in a tunnel that was being used for a new air shaft.

The mine is owned by the Anglo-American Corporation. It is one of the largest gold mines in the world. The explosion occurred in a tunnel that was being used for a new air shaft.

The mine is one of the largest in South Africa. It employs about 1,500 workers. The explosion occurred in a tunnel that was being used for a new air shaft.

The mine is owned by the Anglo-American Corporation. It is one of the largest gold mines in the world. The explosion occurred in a tunnel that was being used for a new air shaft.

The mine is one of the largest in South Africa. It employs about 1,500 workers. The explosion occurred in a tunnel that was being used for a new air shaft.

The mine is owned by the Anglo-American Corporation. It is one of the largest gold mines in the world. The explosion occurred in a tunnel that was being used for a new air shaft.

The mine is one of the largest in South Africa. It employs about 1,500 workers. The explosion occurred in a tunnel that was being used for a new air shaft.

The mine is owned by the Anglo-American Corporation. It is one of the largest gold mines in the world. The explosion occurred in a tunnel that was being used for a new air shaft.

letter bomb was addressed to Premier Johannes Bjelke-Petersen and exploded in a mail room on the 14th floor of the state executive office building. The premier was campaigning in northern Queensland.

The explosion prompted an immediate search of other officials' mail. Federal police searching through the office of the Prime Minister's departmental staff in Canberra found the other letter bomb.

The police said the bombs were both made of a plastic explosive available commercially and a detonator wired to go off when opened. Both were mailed from Sydney.

## British Trawlers Off Iceland Press for Armed Protection

LONDON, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—The British government tried to calm worried British trawler skippers off Iceland tonight, as some of them pressed for navy protection against Icelandic gunboats.

Messages from London told the skippers that four civilian patrol ships were steaming there to try to head off Icelandic attempts to cut trawl wires, British sources said.

Three trawlers have lost their nets through gunboat action since Iceland began applying its new 200-mile fishing limit Friday after the expiration of an interim two-year agreement.

A full-scale "cod war," similar to the 1972-73 conflict, is now looming following the collapse of negotiations between the two governments in Reykjavik Monday.

Some of the trawler skippers operating within Iceland's 200-mile limit today asked the government here to give them navy protection within three days or they would leave the fishing grounds en masse.

But the government answered that the four civilian patrol ships should be given a chance to show whether they could provide adequate protection by acting as buffers between trawlers and gunboats, sources said.

If the situation deteriorated, however, the government would consider sending in the navy, the sources said.

They emphasized that the Labor government was anxious not to escalate the present tense situation, nor to get into a position where it could be accused of bullying a small country like Iceland.

**Boon, Reykjavik Talks**  
BORN, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—West German and Icelandic negotiators today optimistically took up final problems on an accord to end their three-year dispute over fishing rights.

Canada, Norway Pact  
SAINT JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—Canada and Norway will soon sign a treaty to include Norwegian recognition of a 200-mile fishing limit around

the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

## Waldheim Trip To Mideast Set For Tomorrow

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 19 (UPI)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will delay his departure for a three-day working visit to the Middle East by one day, a UN spokesman said today.

Instead of leaving tomorrow for a trip through Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel and Egypt, he now plans to leave on Friday, the spokesman said.

Mr. Waldheim's new schedule calls for him to return to New York on Nov. 27.

## British Trawlers Off Iceland Press for Armed Protection

LONDON, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—The British government tried to calm worried British trawler skippers off Iceland tonight, as some of them pressed for navy protection against Icelandic gunboats.

Messages from London told the skippers that four civilian patrol ships were steaming there to try to head off Icelandic attempts to cut trawl wires, British sources said.

Three trawlers have lost their nets through gunboat action since Iceland began applying its new 200-mile fishing limit Friday after the expiration of an interim two-year agreement.

A full-scale "cod war," similar to the 1972-73 conflict, is now looming following the collapse of negotiations between the two governments in Reykjavik Monday.

Some of the trawler skippers operating within Iceland's 200-mile limit today asked the government here to give them navy protection within three days or they would leave the fishing grounds en masse.

But the government answered that the four civilian patrol ships should be given a chance to show whether they could provide adequate protection by acting as buffers between trawlers and gunboats, sources said.

If the situation deteriorated, however, the government would consider sending in the navy, the sources said.

They emphasized that the Labor government was anxious not to escalate the present tense situation, nor to get into a position where it could be accused of bullying a small country like Iceland.

**Boon, Reykjavik Talks**  
BORN, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—West German and Icelandic negotiators today optimistically took up final problems on an accord to end their three-year dispute over fishing rights.

Canada, Norway Pact  
SAINT JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—Canada and Norway will soon sign a treaty to include Norwegian recognition of a 200-mile fishing limit around

the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast. The treaty will give the two countries a 200-mile fishing limit around the coast.

## North-South Conference

## French Encounter Difficulty Organizing Parley on Energy

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Nov. 19 (UPI)—French diplomats are having nothing but trouble organizing the 37-nation North-South conference of developed and developing nations scheduled to begin here next month.

The deadline has now passed for designating the 37 nations to be present for the important talks, which are supposed to lay down rules governing oil, raw materials, financing and development for the world's rich and poor nations.

The conference is scheduled to begin Dec. 18 with foreign ministers present from 13 developing and 8 developed countries. There are difficulties from three different sides for the French.

The British problem will not go away. Britain refuses to be represented by the European Economic Community and wants a separate seat. The British position has confused everybody, including British diplomats, who are privately expressing displeasure with government policy.

**North Sea Interest**  
Britain feels that because of its own energy interests, which include the North Sea oil fields, it cannot allow its voice to be muted inside a single SSO delegation.

The French have been discreetly asking the United States if Washington somehow is behind the British stubbornness. Although the French expect the British eventually to give in, British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan so far has not budged.

The British problem is not the only problem for the industrialized nations. A dispute has arisen over who is to be the chairman for the eight industrialized nations. The United States has said in quite clear terms that it wants the chairmanship, while the French would prefer Canada.

The French feel that the conference chairmen, one from the 19 and one from the 8, will play a key role in getting the conference off to a good start. Although they have great respect for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, they believe that having him in the chair might be slightly provocative for some of the more militant developing countries.

**Gestures to Canadians**  
France also would like to make a gesture to the Canadians after refusing to admit them to last

year's summit meeting. Mr. Kissinger's trip to the summit is a strong plus in his dogged struggle to maintain the premiership and his precarious leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic party.

In particular, the joint declaration statements on the need for liberalization of world trade and guarding against the growth of protectionism made welcome reading for the Japanese.

Since the summit meeting, Mr. Miki has hinted that Japan's economic recovery takes precedence over politics and that there will be no election until next spring.

Today he indicated that he

was planning to visit the United States next month. He said that he would like to meet with President Ford and Vice President Nelson Rockefeller.

Mr. Miki's remarks were made during a televised news conference that allowed him to bask in the glory of a joint declaration by the six leaders regarded here as generally favorable to Japanese interests.

There is no doubt that Mr. Miki's trip to the summit is a strong plus in his dogged struggle to maintain the premiership and his precarious leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic party.

In particular, the joint declaration statements on the need for liberalization of world trade and guarding against the growth of protectionism made welcome reading for the Japanese.

Since the summit meeting, Mr. Miki has hinted that Japan's economic recovery takes precedence over politics and that there will be no election until next spring.

Today he indicated that he

was planning to visit the United States next month. He said that he would like to meet with President Ford and Vice President Nelson Rockefeller.

Mr. Miki's remarks were made during a televised news conference that allowed him to bask in the glory of a joint declaration by the six leaders regarded here as generally favorable to Japanese interests.

There is no doubt that Mr. Miki's trip to the summit is a strong plus in his dogged struggle to maintain the premiership and his precarious leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic party.

In particular, the joint declaration statements on the need for liberalization of world trade and guarding against the growth of protectionism made welcome reading for the Japanese.

Since the summit meeting, Mr. Miki has hinted that Japan's economic recovery takes precedence over politics and that there will be no election until next spring.

Today he indicated that he

was planning to visit the United States next month. He said that he would like to meet with President Ford and Vice President Nelson Rockefeller.

Mr. Miki's remarks were made during a televised news conference that allowed him to bask in the glory of a joint declaration by the six leaders regarded here as generally favorable to Japanese interests.

There is no doubt that Mr. Miki's trip to the summit is a strong plus in his dogged struggle to maintain the premiership and his precarious leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic party.

In particular, the joint declaration statements on the need for liberalization of world trade and guarding against the growth of protectionism made welcome reading for the Japanese.

Since the summit meeting, Mr. Miki has hinted that Japan's economic recovery takes precedence over politics and that there will be no election until next spring.

Today he indicated that he

## Miki's Success at Rambouillet Seen as Helping Him at Home

By John Saar

TOKYO, Nov. 19 (UPI)—Home from the Rambouillet economic summit meeting near Paris, Japanese Premier Takao Miki today reported a successful outcome that appeared to consolidate his shaky political leadership.

As the leader of the only Asian nation represented in the six-nation economic conference, Mr. Miki asserted that Japan's presence brought "new blood" to the Western industrial nations.

Flagging Japan's commitment to an international effort to overcome the recession, Mr. Miki warned, "I want the Japanese people to understand that isolation would mean the end of Japan."

Prospects for worldwide economic recovery were good, he said, if the plans of the six industrialized nations were carried out. The results of this meeting, he said, would be the start of the world's economic recovery, its stability and starting regular growth again.

Mr. Miki's remarks were made during a televised news conference that allowed him to bask in the glory of a joint declaration by the six leaders regarded here as generally favorable to Japanese interests.

There is no doubt that Mr. Miki's trip to the summit is a strong plus in his dogged struggle to maintain the premiership and his precarious leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic party.

In particular, the joint declaration statements on the need for liberalization of world trade and guarding against the growth of protectionism made welcome reading for the Japanese.

Since the summit meeting, Mr. Miki has hinted that Japan's economic recovery takes precedence over politics and that there will be no election until next spring.

Today he indicated that he

was planning to visit the United States next month. He said that he would like to meet with President Ford and Vice President Nelson Rockefeller.

Mr. Miki's remarks were made during a televised news conference that allowed him to bask in the glory of a joint declaration by the six leaders regarded here as generally favorable to Japanese interests.

There is no doubt that Mr. Miki's trip to the summit is a strong plus in his dogged struggle to maintain the premiership and his precarious leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic party.

In particular, the joint declaration statements on the need for liberalization of world trade and guarding against the growth of protectionism made welcome reading for the Japanese.

Since the summit meeting, Mr. Miki has hinted that Japan's economic recovery takes precedence over politics and that there will be no election until next spring.

Today he indicated that he

was planning to visit the United States next month. He said that he would like to meet with President Ford and Vice President Nelson Rockefeller.

Mr. Miki's remarks were made during a televised news conference that allowed him to bask in the glory of a joint declaration by the six leaders regarded here as generally favorable to Japanese interests.

There is no doubt that Mr. Miki's trip to the summit is a strong plus in his dogged struggle to maintain the premiership and his precarious leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic party.

In particular, the joint declaration statements on the need for liberalization of world trade and guarding against the growth of protectionism made welcome reading for the Japanese.

Since the summit meeting, Mr. Miki has hinted that Japan's economic recovery takes precedence over politics and that there will be no election until next spring.

Today he indicated that he

was planning to visit the United States next month. He said that he would like to meet with President Ford and Vice President Nelson Rockefeller.

Mr. Miki's remarks were made during a televised news conference that allowed him to bask in the glory of a joint declaration by the six leaders regarded here as generally favorable to Japanese interests.

There is no doubt that Mr. Miki's trip to the summit is a strong plus in his dogged struggle to maintain the premiership and his precarious leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic party.

In particular, the joint declaration statements on the need for liberalization of world trade and guarding against the growth of protectionism made welcome reading for the Japanese.

Since the summit meeting, Mr. Miki has hinted that Japan's economic recovery takes precedence over politics and that there will be no election until next spring.

Today he indicated that he

## Communism Held Biggest Swiss Fear

GENEVA, Nov. 19 (UPI)—Communism scares the Swiss more than anything else, according to a survey published today.

Commissioned by the Zurich newspaper *Weltwoche*, the survey showed that 62 per cent of Swiss consider Communism the greatest threat.

Extremists were the second choice, with the Soviet Union third.

Other threats in order of diminishing importance according to the 1,018 persons polled are Arabs, China, multinational companies, foreigners, "progressive organizations" and—named by 13 per cent as the ninth biggest threat—the United States.

The survey was conducted by the Zurich-based *Weltwoche* newspaper. It was the first time since 1968 that a survey of this kind had been conducted in Switzerland.



## Anonymous Letter, Tape Recording

## FBI Accused of Having Tried To Drive Dr. King to Suicide

By Nicholas M. Horroch

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—The FBI sent a letter and tape recording to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in late 1964 that the black leader believed was an effort to drive him to suicide, according to testimony and documents presented yesterday to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

In November, 1964, some 34 days before Dr. King was to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, the material showed, he received a letter and a tape recording from an anonymous sender. The tape recording was allegedly of unsavory activities engaged in by Dr. King, according to committee sources.

## Draft Evaders May Gain by Ruling in U.S.

By Sara E. Hansard

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP).—In a decision that could affect as many as 1,000 U.S. draft evaders who have become foreign citizens, a federal judge in Newark, N.J., has ruled that charges of draft evasion must be dropped against all men whose names did not appear on a Jan. 25 list of 4,400 names prepared by the Justice Department.

U.S. District Court Judge Curtis Meador Monday dismissed a draft evasion indictment against David Zimmerman, who left Cranford, N.J., for Canada in 1966 and was indicted in February, 1967. He became a Canadian citizen in December, 1973, and was arrested last June 9, when he came back to the United States. He has been free on bail.

The precedent-setting decision is not yet binding outside the Third U.S. Circuit District—New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania—and the Justice Department may file an appeal within 30 days. A spokesman for the department said that no decision had been made on the matter.

**Kennedy Request**  
The Justice Department last week drew up at the request of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who serves on the Senate Judiciary Committee. Witnesses had testified before the committee last year that the Justice Department had dropped charges against some draft evaders without notifying them.

Sen. Kennedy asked that a final list be made up of all "nonconvicted Selective Service violators who registered for the draft," according to an aide. The Justice Department sent him a list of 4,400 men in that status who were eligible for President Ford's clemency program.

Apparently because of imprecise directives on the Justice Department's part, however, some U.S. attorneys in compiling the list for their districts, omitted men who had become foreign citizens because they were ineligible for the clemency program.

**Final List**  
Mr. Zimmerman's name did not appear on the list. Judge Meador, in his ruling, said: "It is clear that the Kennedy list should have included the names of potentially excludable draft offenders whose cases were deemed meritorious. It is equally clear that the government represented the list to be final in such a way that those in the defendant's position could safely assume that their cases lacked prosecutive merit."

A Justice Department spokesman said there had been an opposite ruling on the same subject in South Carolina last year, an aide to Sen. Kennedy said.

## Senate Unit Approves 3 Envoy Nominations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved the nominations of U.S. ambassadors to Zaire, Tanzania and Switzerland.

Approved by voice vote yesterday were Walter Outler, Zaire; James Spain, Tanzania; and Nathaniel Davis, Switzerland. The Senate is expected to routinely approve the nominations before the end of the week.

## U.S. Election Panel Clears Corporations' Funding Role

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—The Federal Election Commission cleared the way yesterday for corporations to invest millions of dollars in contributions from their stockholders and employees in the political campaigns of candidates regarded as friendly to business.

In a ruling that is expected to inject huge amounts of money from relatively conservative sources into next year's presidential and congressional elections, the commission split 4 to 3 in deciding that operating expenses of these new political action programs could be financed from corporation treasuries.

The commission's advisory opinion specifically authorized the

has definite practical significance. You are done. There is but one way out for you."

The committee staff has established that the tape recording was obtained from an electronic surveillance device placed by the FBI and then sent to Dr. King by FBI officials. The material presented by the committee staff also showed that FBI officials wrote the letter.

It was part of a six-year effort to discredit the leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, according to testimony. A month after this tape was mailed, the bureau secretly sent another tape, also of unsavory matters and possibly of the same incident, to Mrs. Coretta King, the committee staff confirmed. The New York Times (and the International Herald Tribune) reported on this mailing in early March.

Mrs. King told The Times that she and her husband had listened to that tape and concluded that it had nothing on it that would discredit Dr. King.

The report on Dr. King and other facets of the FBI's 50-year-long domestic intelligence operations were presented to the committee verbally by its counsel F. A. O. Schwarz 3d, and minority counsel, Kurt Smothers, in a five-hour session.

Mr. Schwarz told the committee that the staff had discovered a memorandum to the late director, Edgar Hoover, from William Sullivan, then chief of counterintelligence, that suggested the bureau discredit Dr. King by "knocking him off his pedestal."

This plan went forward, Mr. Schwarz said.

The bureau instituted some 16 separate wiretaps and eight room bugs in order to trace Dr. King's movements and activities that produced literally "thousands of hours" of tapes in the effort to "discredit or destroy" him.

Yet, Mr. Schwarz said, there is no evidence that the FBI ever established that Dr. King was a national security threat, posed the danger of public violence or was a criminal suspect.

Moreover, the committee staff testimony showed, Mr. Hoover ordered other officials to rewrite reports that said Dr. King was apparently not a threat to this country. The officials changed their reports, the staff members testified, in fear of their jobs.

## Explanation by FBI

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP).—James A. Adams, FBI associate deputy director, said today there was no justification for the campaign against Dr. King.

However, Mr. Adams defended the bureau's investigation of possible Communist influences on Dr. King and said that the late Attorney General, Robert Kennedy, had requested and approved wiretaps on him.

Mr. Adams testified that a total of 25 schemes were concocted to discredit Dr. King for which there was "no statutory basis or justification." He said the motive "was known to Hoover and one top official," but he refused to reveal it.

## Senate Passes Defense Bill of \$112.6 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP).—After voting to shut down the nation's only anti-ballistic-missile system, the Senate passed a defense appropriation bill yesterday that is \$83 billion below what President Ford requested.

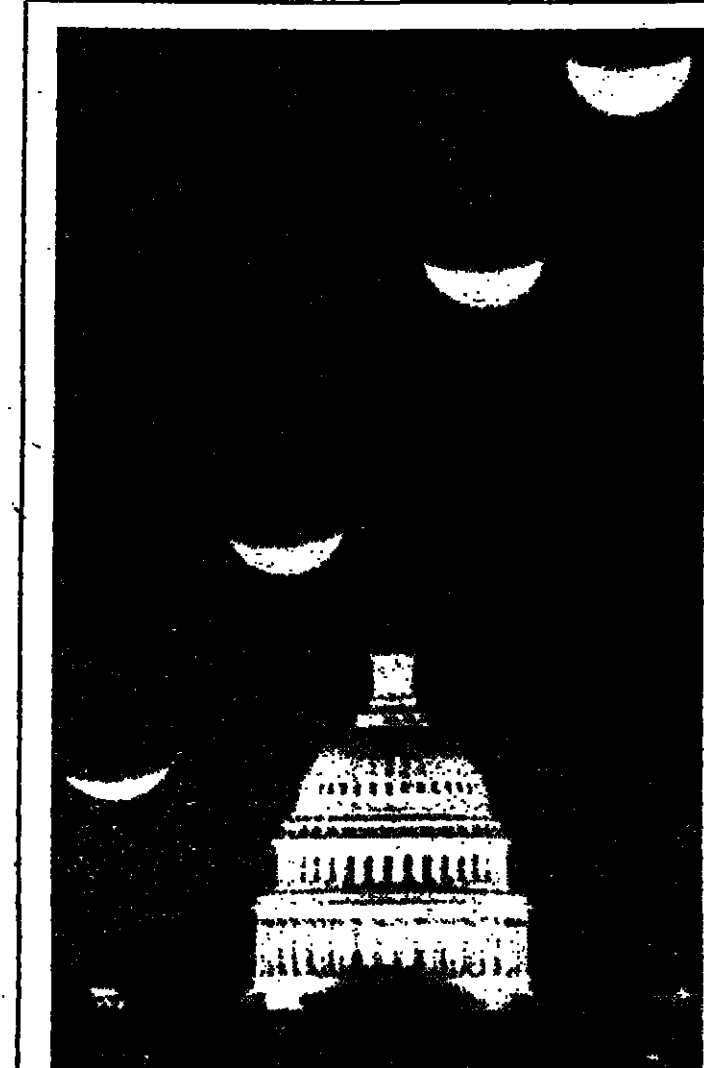
The bill would appropriate \$112.6 billion for national defense during the 15 months that began on July 1. The House voted \$111.8 billion.

The bill now goes to a Senate-House conference, which will work out a compromise between the two versions, which differ on more than 20 points.

Before passing the bill on an 87-7 vote, the Senate refused, 55 to 38, to cut \$568 million from the spending bill, and agreed by voice vote to phase out the federal subsidy to military commissaries—the food stores available to military personnel and retirees where costs average 25 per cent less than those available to civilians.

The bill was passed in virtually the same form as it emerged from the Armed Services Committee. Except for the \$68-million cut in the subsidy for commissaries, the only spending cut was removal of \$5.6 million for flight testing of the B-70 bomber.

**Democrats Dissent**  
Neil Staeheli, a Democrat, joined all three Republican commission members—chairman Thomas Curtis, Vernon Thomson and



LUNAR FANTASY—Several stages of the moon passing over the Capitol during Tuesday's partial eclipse that could be seen in the Eastern United States.

## Hidden Intelligence Budget In U.S. Said to Be \$4 Billion

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—The developing debate over the national intelligence community has forced disclosure for the first time of total appropriations for the "national intelligence program." This year's figure, knowledgeable officials said, is \$4 billion, hidden away in the \$80-billion Pentagon spending bill approved by the Senate yesterday.

These officials said that it is covered by such specific budget titles as "Other Procurement, Air Force," "Contingencies, Defense," and "Procurement, Defense Agencies."

Last September, Rep. Robert Glatwin, D-Conn., made the first move toward forcing disclosure of the real size and nature of these items. Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., pressed the issue again in a Senate speech last Friday.

The knowledgeable officials who disclosed the overall intelligence budget total for the first time said they did so in the hope of forcing closer congressional scrutiny of vaguely worded multi-million-dollar budget titles and to bring about an open debate on the secret intelligence budget.

**Tactical Spending**  
The \$4-billion figure, covering the "national intelligence program" and known only to a few dozen legislators, does not include \$3 billion more for what is referred to as tactical intelligence spending by the Army, Navy and Air Force.

It has long been known that the national intelligence program—estimated in the past as running as high as \$6 billion—has been mixed with the Pentagon budget without identification, but the specific hiding places have never been disclosed authoritatively.

The program, according to officials in Congress and the administration, includes \$75 million for the Central Intelligence Agency tucked inside a \$3.1-billion budget item identified only as "Other Procurement, Air Force."

Other agencies in this program and the funds designated are as follows:

- The National Security Agency, a semi-autonomous communications and cryptological agency under the Pentagon's umbrella, budgeted for about \$1.3 billion.
- The National Reconnaissance Office, another semi-autonomous unit under the Air Force that runs the satellite photography program, set to spend under \$2 billion.
- The Defense Intelligence Agency, which pulls together intelligence for the armed services and the secretary of defense, is scheduled to spend about \$100 million.

Since 1947, most congressmen

Joan Atkins—in support of the ruling. The dissenters were both Democrats, former Rep. Robert Tamm of Rhode Island and Thomas Harris, a former associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO.

The AFL-CIO and the United Auto Workers both had urged the commission to restrict the solicitation of political contributions by corporate committees to stockholders.

Labor unions have a comparable legal right, upheld by the Supreme Court, to set up segregated campaign funds, solicit voluntary contributions from members and then pass along the proceeds to candidates with the unions paying the expenses of the program from their treasuries.

have been voting billions for intelligence each year, knowing only that they were approving military hardware described in more precisely than "electronic control equipment" or "communications equipment" or "erection of structures and acquisition of land."

Now, however, some officials are so convinced that the intelligence budget should be subject to a debate on national priorities, that they are providing this information to the press. Others are using various legislative techniques to get these expenditures into the open without technically violating congressional rules on secrecy.

The administration has opposed any budget disclosure on the ground that other nations, then, would be more able to counter U.S. programs.

Those pressing for disclosure know that the sentiment is against them. In September, the House Appropriations Committee voted 30 to 19 not even to receive intelligence budget figures from its own subcommittees, and the whole House voted 387 to 147 not to make the budget public.

## Bid for Dismissal Rejected by Court In Fromme Case

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 19 (AP).—A court refused today to dismiss charges that Lynette Fromme attempted to kill President Ford.

U.S. District Court Judge Thomas MacBride said that although the prosecutors' conduct was "incredible" and "not a model of prosecutorial conduct," the defense case had not prejudiced the defense case.

"Maybe I'm wrong when I state there has not been a showing of sufficient prejudice," Judge MacBride said of the case, in which Miss Fromme is charged with trying to kill Mr. Ford on Sept. 5.

The defense had sought a dismissal of the charges on the ground that the prosecution had improperly withheld testimony of a key witness.

Judge MacBride said he believed legal precedent "comes to the rescue of the government, nevertheless."

The judge said that precedents allow the government to withhold testimony of a prospective government witness until the prosecution's case is concluded.

Miss Fromme's lawyer had argued that the prosecutors had so confused the key witness that "he doesn't know what he had seen or heard."

Overriding the same two-member minority and its general counsel, John Murphy Jr., the commission also voted approval of another Sun Oil program, under which contributions earmarked for a candidate, committee or party would be collected by a political committee and simply passed along to the beneficiary.

The operating expenses of such a committee also would come from corporate funds.

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—The Ford administration has refused to comply with a mandate of Congress that it specify which nations receiving U.S. military assistance have engaged in repeated "gross violations" of human rights.

So many nations engage in such violations, the State Department said in an unpublished report to Congress, that there was "no adequately objective way" to distinguish which countries were more reprehensible than others. Thus, no nations were cited.

Administration officials insisted yesterday that the refusal to cite particular countries for human-rights violations in the report did not mean the administration was not interested in human rights.

They mentioned that the United States had taken steps behind the scenes to press Chile for compliance on the question and that because of Chile's activities in restraint of human rights, Chile was not listed as a country for which military aid was being sought.

**Sense of Congress**  
Last year's Foreign Assistance Act included a "sense of Congress" amendment that called on the President, "except in extraordinary circumstances," to reduce significantly, or terminate, security assistance to "any government which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights."

The amendment further stated that whenever military assistance was proposed for any government in "gross violations," the President "shall advise the Congress of the extraordinary circumstances necessitating the assistance."

Apparently recognizing that the policies of such regular military aid recipients as South Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia and Brazil had been sharply criticized as repressive, the State Department had originally planned to meet the requirements of the amendment by submitting a country-by-country analysis of how would-be aid recipients handled human-rights problems and why security requirements dictated continued aid.

State Department officials said yesterday that a digest of one or two pages had been drafted for Congress at the time, earlier this month, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger began his defense of the \$4.7 billion request. But according to several aides, Mr. Kissinger rejected the country-by-country draft on the

## Refuses to List Offending Nations

## State Dept. Rejects Arms Aid-Rights Link

ground that since all but a relative handful of countries committed human-rights violations, it served no useful purpose to specify for criticism U.S. allies and friends.

An aide said that Mr. Kissinger, in ordering a more general report, had argued that there was a kind of international "original sin" in which the United States should not try to pass judgment on others.

Last weekend, the revised report was sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House International Relations Committee. It produced some critical comments from liberals most concerned with the human-rights issues.

"I found the report to be primarily a defense of the State Department's apparent intention not to comply with the law," said Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., who is chairman of the

International Organizations subcommittee.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., said that the report "amounts to a cover-up of information that American taxpayers and legislators are entitled to."

Sen. Cranston said that he and Rep. Fraser planned to introduce amendments that would toughen the human-rights provisions to give Congress a voice in declaring which countries were in "gross violation" of human rights and make it mandatory for the President to reduce or end aid to such countries unless he justified the continuance.

The State Department report was made available to The New York Times yesterday by a member of Congress.

Its main conclusions were that when the State Department asked its embassies to report on the human-rights situation in each country, it was found that "many

states appear to be in violation of various rights and freedoms."

"Some countries, of course, present more serious evidence than others," it said.

"Repressive laws and actions, arbitrary arrest and prolonged detention, torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, unfair trials or other flagrant denials of the rights of life, liberty and the security of the person are not extraordinary events in the world community," the report said.

"Human-rights abuses follow no pattern," the report said. "They are not limited to types of political regimes or political philosophies. Abuses take place in both the Western and Eastern hemispheres. They are carried out by and against persons of virtually all races and major religions of the world."

It concluded by asserting that "quiet but forceful diplomacy" continues to be the best way to improve security and human-rights matters.

## Kissinger Not Asked

When Mr. Kissinger appeared in defense of the \$4.7-billion aid request, of which \$3.3 billion is for the Middle East, he was not asked in either of the two appearances before House committees anything about human rights.

But Carlyle Maw, the under secretary for security assistance, was asked and he said that it was difficult and perhaps wrong for any country to accuse another of "gross violations" of human rights and none of the would-be aid recipients had been so declared by President Ford.

The administration has asked security assistance for 35 nations. Of these, Sen. Cranston had previously cited the following as illustrative of committing human-rights violations: Zaire, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru, Taiwan, Indonesia, South Korea, the Philippines and Morocco.

## Clever Flown to San Diego To Face California Charges

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Former Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver, returning voluntarily from seven years as a fugitive abroad, was flown to California in federal custody today to face attempted murder charges.

A district attorney said that he plans to reinstitute the attempted murder charges against Cleaver, 40, in connection with an April 6, 1968, shooting with police in which a Panther member, Bobby Hutton, 17, was killed and an officer was wounded.

On his arrival in New York City from Paris, Cleaver said that he thinks the United States has changed so "I can have my day in court." Arraigned on federal fugitive charges, he left New York for San Diego. U.S. authorities were expected to turn him over to California authorities.

In Oakland, Calif., Alameda County District Attorney Lowell Jensen said today that he plans to reinstitute the attempted murder charges against Cleaver.

**Other Charges**  
Cleaver also faces charges of assault with a deadly weapon in connection with the shootout, as well as a state parole violation for fleeing while on bail. He lived as an exile in Cuba, Guinea, Algeria, North Korea and France and said on his arrival in New York that he no longer has contact with the Panthers.

The Panthers, who now run clinics, ambulance services and breakfast programs for blacks, "don't want the work of the par-

ty to be associated with Eldridge Cleaver," said the editor of the party's weekly newspaper, David Du Bois.

In Washington, it was learned that an attorney for Cleaver sent word to the White House that the former Panther leader is afraid to be placed in a California penitentiary because of the many imprisoned black activists who dislike his renunciation of his former beliefs.

Cleaver, who in 1968 was a candidate for president on the Peace and Freedom party ticket, said today:

"With all its faults, the American political system is the freest and most democratic in the world. I wanted to come back. Anyone who hasn't changed their views since 1968 is in trouble."



**ROLEX**  
Audemars Piguet  
Baume & Mercier  
Corum  
Piaget

**JEAN ÉTÉ**

WATCHES AND JEWELS  
70, FG SAINT-HONORÉ - PARIS  
TEL.: ANJ. 12.33

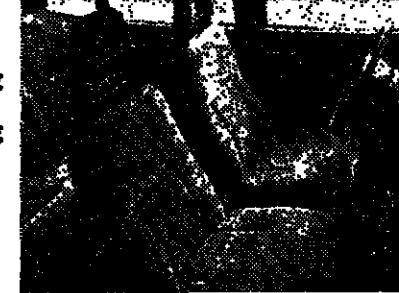
If you're going abroad for a while, you might save money buying any new car. But no competing car offers you all the things a Volvo does.

If you are travelling or temporarily living abroad, you might be able to buy a brand new Volvo at a favourable price. Just mail the coupon, and we'll send you all relevant information.

Actually, our cars can offer you a whole lot more. The true Volvo qualities: safety, comfort and good all-round economy could prove to be the best bargain yet.

Thanks to the safe, sturdy passenger compartment with reinforced doors and the impact absorbing front and rear, you get really great accident protection in a Volvo. During

the full braking power. The stepped-bore master cylinder ensures an almost unchanged pedal stroke in the event one of the circuits fails. But of course chances for circuit failure are absolutely minimal thanks to new braking pipes made from a special copper alloy. But just in case, we added a warning light for brake failure. And 4 power-assisted disc brakes come standard as well.

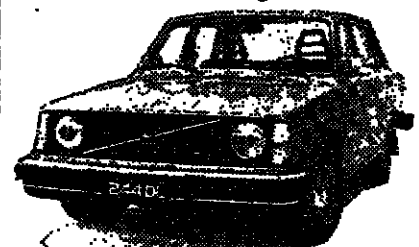


For years, Volvo safety has given drivers that extra special feeling of comfort which can mean so much. Just like the front seats which have been anatomically designed and outfitted with integrated head-restraints and individual lumbar supports. The seats have been made to fit your body - the reverse process is often not as pleasant. All controls have been conveniently placed around the padded safety steering wheel. The effective, thermostatically controlled ventilation system with its 12 air vents makes it easier to concentrate on traffic instead of worrying about the weather.

Back in 1959, we were the first to make safety belts a standard feature on our cars. Of course they're of no help if you forget to buckle up. However, the warning light and built-in buzzer won't let you forget to think safety, even when you're in a hurry.



The unique rear-view mirror reflects the kind of safety and comfort that go into every new Volvo. And its advanced optical design will cut out glare by day and dazzle by night. So if you're looking for a car that will save you more than just money, all you have to do is contact your local dealer for a test drive. Or mail the coupon. Then you'll see what we've been driving at.

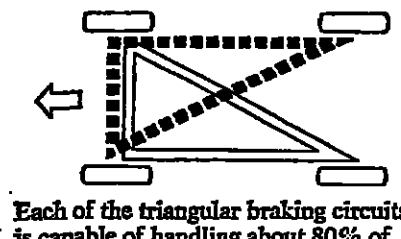


**Volvo 240 series.**

I might qualify for buying a Volvo at a special price. Please send me full information and the complete Volvo programme.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ HT 20-11-75  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Country \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Country where the car will be permanently retained \_\_\_\_\_  
To: AB Volvo, Car Division,  
Tourist & Diplomat Sales,  
S-405 08 Gothenburg, Sweden.  
**VOLVO**

tests carried out in Volvo's safety laboratories, the passenger compartment remained intact after head-on collisions into concrete barriers at speeds of up to 65 km per hour. At lower speeds, up to 5 km per hour, the impact-absorbing bumpers minimize the risk of car body damages not to mention expensive repair work. At any speed, we can offer you one of the safest and most reliable braking systems around.



Each of the triangular braking circuits is capable of handling about 80% of

Sweden: AB Volvo, Car Division, Tourist & Diplomat Sales, S-405 08 GÖTTEBERG, Tel. 031-500000. Ext. 1671; AB Bil & Truck, Långbäcksgatan, 421 31 VÄSTRA FRÖLUNDA, Tel. 031-490480; AB Bilia, Båstadsgatan 6, S-211 00 SOLNA, Tel. 08-505060; AB Västana, A. N. Agneströmgatan 119, S-215 03 MÄLMÖ, Tel. 040-210000. Austria: Wolfgang Demel, Parkring 15, 1010 WIEN, Tel. 022431. Belgium: Tux-Free Sales Center, Avenue Louise 95, 1050 BRUXELLES, Tel. 02-383070. Denmark: Road Pedersen Automobiles, SAS Building, Vestergade 6 A, 1080 COPENHAGEN V, Tel. 12045. Finland: O/V Volvo-Auto AB, Turku 21, HELSINKI, Tel. 713131. France: Volvo Paris S.A., 156, Champs Elysees, PARIS 8, Tel. 733515 or 733581. Great Britain: Volvo Concessionaries Ltd, Tourist & Diplomat Sales, 28 Aldermanbury Street, LONDON W1, Tel. 483-0221. Greece: Saracalis Brothers S.A., 71 Leoforos Athinon, ATHENS, Tel. 365-331, 367-011. Holland: DAF-Volvo Personenauto Nederland B.V., Stationsweg 55, 3720 BAAR, Tel. 03458-8888. Ireland: Hunt Motors Ltd, Led Lane and Pembroke Row, DUBLIN 2, Tel. 6392. Italy: Volvo Motori S.p.A., Via Emilia Meda 68, BOLOGNA, Tel. 051-22118. Norway: Volvo Norge A/S, Løngangen 50, OSLO 5, Tel. 02-226060. Portugal: Auto-Sucesso Ltd, Apartado 25, SACAVEM, Tel. 539661. Spain: Volvo Concessionaries S.A., Avenida del Generalísimo 50, MADRID, Tel. 322237. Switzerland: Automobiles Volvo S.A., Postfach 12, 1758 by Bern, Tel. 021-840141; Fritz Husermann, Vogelsgasse 28, 8207 EFRETikon by Zürich, Tel. 01-33221. West Germany: Volvo Deutschland GmbH, 5051 DIERDORF-BEIG-STRASSE, Tel. 8074-3031.



Narayan, 74, Hospitalized

Freed Gandhi Foe to Resume His Opposition

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19 (AP).—Jayaprakash Narayan, an ailing Indian opposition leader released from prison last week, said today he has told the government he intends to resume active opposition to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Speaking from a hospital bed here, Mr. Narayan, 74, said he met with P.N. Dhar, Mrs. Gandhi's executive assistant, and told him on Monday that until he was well he would stay out of India's continuing political crisis.

But he knew that "After I feel better I will continue to work for politics based on moral principles. This is what has been so eroded under Mrs. Gandhi," Mr. Narayan said.

Mr. Narayan, who said on Sunday that he had come to New Delhi because the government wanted to talk with him about ways to end the political crisis, described his hour-long meeting with Mr. Dhar as mostly a courtesy call.

But sources close to Mr. Narayan indicated the meeting had been arranged through an intermediary and apparently the talks were more substantive.

Mr. Narayan, a disciple of independence leader Mahatma Gandhi and his nonviolent ways, was arrested with other non-Communist opposition leaders



Jayaprakash Narayan

shortly after Mrs. Gandhi proclaimed a national emergency on June 26 to meet what she described as a grave threat to India's internal security.

He spent five months in detention before being released on a 30-day parole last week when doctors found him very weak with a kidney infection.

Mr. Narayan told newsmen on his arrival here Sunday that he

would urge the government to lift the emergency, free all political prisoners, end press censorship and hold national elections.

But today he gave the first indication of the role he intends to play in India's current difficulties—if the government agrees to extend his 30-day parole.

"If Mrs. Gandhi decides to go ahead with elections early next year I would not stand as a candidate," Mr. Narayan said.

"But I will do what I can to help the opposition, make speeches, whatever I can to help unite the forces opposed to Mrs. Gandhi."

Mr. Narayan, whose parole was noted in one sentence in the censored Indian press, did not say if he thought he would be sent to jail again if he resumed political activity. He has said that the terms of his 30-day release were unconditional.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office himself, even though last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.



FOR FEATHERED FRIENDS—Workers at Britain's Rugeley power station pole a man-made island 60 feet off the shore of the eight-acre artificial lake holding the station's water reserve. The island is intended as a home for water birds who find it impossible to build nests on the sheer sides of the lake.

U.S. Officials Say Tie to Chile Is Weakened by Rights Issues

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—Ford administration officials say that U.S. relations with Chile have deteriorated in recent weeks, mainly because of disputes over human-rights issues.

Last Thursday, the government of President Augusto Pinochet handed Ambassador David Popper a note protesting the affirmative U.S. vote in the United Nations Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee on a resolution calling for protection of human rights in Chile.

The note expressed "surprise and disappointment" over the vote, the officials said.

According to the U.S. officials, it was only the latest in a series of incidents marking a deterioration of relations.

Previously, the United States expressed sharp displeasure with Chile for voting in a UN committee in favor of an anti-Zionist resolution. In the UN General Assembly, on instructions from Gen. Pinochet, Chile abstained in the anti-Zionist vote.

The officials remarked that Chile so far has failed to cooperate this year with investigations planned by the UN and the Organization of American States on alleged human-rights violations.

Last summer, Deputy Secretary of State Robert Ingersoll chided a high-ranking Chilean Foreign Ministry official for Gen. Pinochet's last-minute decision to refuse entry to an investigatory team of the UN Human Rights Commission.

The administration's position on the human-rights question was underlined last month when President Ford sent his annual security-assistance request to Congress. For the first time, Chile was excluded from the military-assistance proposal.

Balance of Forces  
Previous U.S. military aid to Chile was accorded primarily to help maintain a balance of forces between Chile and Peru. The two countries have disputed a large and strategically vital coastal area.

In the U.S. administration view, the military leadership that seized power under Gen. Pinochet in September, 1973, has been insensitive to world opinion regarding allegations of torture and indiscriminate killing of political prisoners. According to administration estimates, Chile still holds about 5,000 political prisoners.

Asked to characterize the current state of affairs between the United States and Chile, a high-ranking State Department official said, "They are strained relations."

Asked to characterize the current state of affairs between the United States and Chile, a high-ranking State Department official said, "They are strained relations."

Asked to characterize the current state of affairs between the United States and Chile, a high-ranking State Department official said, "They are strained relations."

Asked to characterize the current state of affairs between the United States and Chile, a high-ranking State Department official said, "They are strained relations."

Asked to characterize the current state of affairs between the United States and Chile, a high-ranking State Department official said, "They are strained relations."

Asked to characterize the current state of affairs between the United States and Chile, a high-ranking State Department official said, "They are strained relations."

Asked to characterize the current state of affairs between the United States and Chile, a high-ranking State Department official said, "They are strained relations."

Asked to characterize the current state of affairs between the United States and Chile, a high-ranking State Department official said, "They are strained relations."

Peron Ex-Aide Is Sought in Fraud Case

Arrest Order Linked To Welfare Scandal

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 19 (AP).—A federal judge investigating charges of corruption and fraud in President Isabel Peron's government ordered the arrest of former Social Welfare Minister Carlos Villones in connection with the case, officials announced today.

Mr. Villones, however, was reported at large.

Another former social welfare minister, Rodolfo Roballos, was jailed earlier in the month as part of the investigation.

Mr. Villones and Mr. Roballos were both appointed to their posts by Mrs. Peron last July after her former top adviser, Jose Lopez Rega, was fired as social welfare minister. Mr. Lopez Rega, accused by his critics of mismanaging public funds as social welfare minister and of ties to rightist extremists, is now in Spain.

Two minor ministry officials and a businessman also have been arrested and jailed in the case and Mr. Lopez Rega's former private secretary, Demetrio Vasquez, has been sought by police for three weeks.

Heavily Criticized  
Mrs. Peron, 44, assumed power 16 1/2 months ago when her husband Juan Peron died of a heart attack. She has been heavily criticized in the past five months and urged to resign or take a leave of absence. The criticism she has been unable to cope with deepening economic and political calamities, rising terrorism and a series of scandals in her administration.

Some opposition lawmakers have demanded her impeachment in Congress on grounds of inefficiency in office. Mrs. Peron decided on Monday to move the next presidential election forward to the last quarter of 1976 instead of in 1977 as scheduled. The opposition had demanded this action as a means to defuse the crisis.

4 More Slain  
BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Four more persons were killed yesterday in Argentina's political violence as about 5,000 army, police, coast guard and border police in six major cities intensified their anti-guerrilla campaign.

In continuing political violence, a man was shot to death in La Plata. In the metropolitan area, police killed one man and arrested another who fled in a truck that tried to evade a checkpoint.

A guerrilla died in a gunfight with police and army forces in another Buenos Aires suburb. Police in Rosario, 195 miles north of Buenos Aires, were trying to identify a fourth victim, a man found blindfolded and shot many times. He apparently was killed by right-wing death squad, police said.

On the right, in opposition to the current SPD-FDP coalition government, the CDU is united with the Christian Social Union (CSU), which functions only in the big southern state of Bavaria. The CDU operates in the other nine states and West Berlin.

This four-way division has worked fairly well to give West Germany an orderly, democratic government in which parliament reflects with great accuracy the voting preferences of the electorate.

Unlike France, Italy and the Scandinavian democracies, West Germany is unencumbered by splinter parties. A half dozen or so enter various elections but in recent years have been unable to meet the requirements of a party must receive 5 per cent support in order to enter the federal or state parliaments.

But the council and the prime minister's office denied a report that an outline for a constitutional agreement had been reached.

Both issued statements saying that recent discussions between Prime Minister Ian Smith and Joshua Nkomo, leader of the white-minority government, were concerned only with procedures to hold a conference.

A report published in Tanzania said Mr. Nkomo would become Rhodesia's foreign minister in a government with greatly enlarged African representation. A spokesman for Mr. Smith's office said the report was without any foundation whatever.

The council spokesman, William Musarurwa, who joined Mr. Nkomo in recent discussions with Mr. Smith, said the talks centered mostly on the question of immunities for exiled council leaders who would attend the talks.

Constitutional talks at Victoria Falls Aug. 26 broke down over Mr. Smith's refusal to allow exiled black militants to participate in talks inside Rhodesia.

The council spokesman, William Musarurwa, who joined Mr. Nkomo in recent discussions with Mr. Smith, said the talks centered mostly on the question of immunities for exiled council leaders who would attend the talks.

The council spokesman, William Musarurwa, who joined Mr. Nkomo in recent discussions with Mr. Smith, said the talks centered mostly on the question of immunities for exiled council leaders who would attend the talks.

The council spokesman, William Musarurwa, who joined Mr. Nkomo in recent discussions with Mr. Smith, said the talks centered mostly on the question of immunities for exiled council leaders who would attend the talks.

The council spokesman, William Musarurwa, who joined Mr. Nkomo in recent discussions with Mr. Smith, said the talks centered mostly on the question of immunities for exiled council leaders who would attend the talks.

The council spokesman, William Musarurwa, who joined Mr. Nkomo in recent discussions with Mr. Smith, said the talks centered mostly on the question of immunities for exiled council leaders who would attend the talks.

The council spokesman, William Musarurwa, who joined Mr. Nkomo in recent discussions with Mr. Smith, said the talks centered mostly on the question of immunities for exiled council leaders who would attend the talks.

Doctor Recounts on British TV How She Pulled Plug to End Life

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP).—A woman doctor, married to English playwright Tom Stoppard, admitted on British television last night that she once unplugged life-saving equipment to allow a brain-damaged patient to die.

Dr. Miriam Stoppard, 37, made the revelation in an independent television network program, "The Right to Live, the Right to Die," which focused on the case of Karen Gaisman, the 21-year-old American girl whose parents seek court permission to allow her to die.

"I shook for a long time afterwards," said Dr. Stoppard, a former hospital doctor and now medical director of a drug firm.

She told how a 71-year-old woman suffered cardiac arrest while having a tooth extracted under general anesthesia. He was a patient in her ward at the Royal Victoria Infirmary in Newcastle with machinery supporting his heart and other vital organs.

"The consensus of the many experts was that he was clinically dead, but nobody was prepared to turn the machinery off," she said.

"One morning after giving it a lot of thought, I got up and turned the machines off. I was not killing the patient. I was simply turning off the mechanism that was keeping him alive. I decided it was unnecessary and undignified."

She said it was something doctors did "every day of the week."

Election Campaign Starts  
West German Parties Trying To End Their Internal Fends  
By Murray Seeger

BONN, Nov. 19.—The four major West German political parties, in a series of conferences and compromises, have attempted to end the internal personal and ideological differences that have been showing a general inclination to support their middle-of-the-road politicians.

Still, the parties have been rent by personal and ideological feuds and jealousies that "break out every few months."

The SPD, which has been the country's biggest party since its dramatic 1972 election victory behind Willy Brandt, has just managed to heal a three-way ideological division at a five-day conference in Mannheim.

The meeting opened with threats from a younger, radical faction to challenge the moderate government policies of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. It closed with the leftists and centrists fighting off attempts by the right wing to punish Mr. Brandt.

Many in the conservative wing of the party consider Mr. Brandt too radical. They feel he damaged the party when he was forced to resign as chancellor in early 1974 following the arrest of one of his aides, Gunter Guitmann, on charges that he was a spy for the East German Communist regime.

The move in the convention failed, however, and Mr. Brandt, 61, was re-elected party chairman overwhelmingly. Significantly, Mr. Schmidt, whose standing in the party had not been as high, received the same number of votes to be a vice-chairman.

Three days after the party vote, however, newspapers and magazines reopened the issues of the personal relations between Mr. Brandt and Herbert Wehner, chairman of the SPD parliamentary delegation, and Mr. Brandt's dramatic resignation.

Mr. Brandt was quoted as saying that Mr. Wehner tried to get him out of office as early as 1972. The former chancellor was also reported to have contemplated committing suicide last year when his personal and political fortunes were at a low point.

The press also printed new details of earlier accusations that Mr. Brandt had been involved in casual love affairs and that Mr. Guitmann had acted as his intermediary with various women.

Within the CDU-CSU combination, personal issues also stimulated a new conflict between the parties' leaders.

Frank-Joseph Strauss, a former cabinet officer and dominant figure in the CSU, has recently upstaged the conservatives' candidate for chancellor, Helmut Kohl, and expressed disdain for CDU party secretary Kurt Biedenkopf.

Opinion polls show that the SPD has an advantage in the personalities of Mr. Brandt and Mr. Schmidt, whose standing is higher with the nation's electorate than that of Mr. Strauss and Mr. Kohl.

Most experts also believe that the personality differences which attract so much attention in the press and among party workers are less important to the voters than the overriding issue of the economy. The parties' fortunes are likely to rise and fall on how well the Schmidt cabinet directs West Germany out of its share of the world recession.

U.S. Train, Truck Collide; 30 Hurt  
ELWOOD, Ill., Nov. 19 (AP).—Four cars of an Amtrak freight train collided today with a truck on a highway, killing one person and injuring 30 others.

An Amtrak spokesman said the four cars of the train were leaving off the track following the collision but did not overturn.

The passengers included a delegation of 35 persons representing the office of Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley. The mayor's sister-in-law, Cecilia Grant, 65, was injured. Officials said 34 persons were admitted to hospitals, including 30 in serious condition.

The passengers included a delegation of 35 persons representing the office of Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley. The mayor's sister-in-law, Cecilia Grant, 65, was injured. Officials said 34 persons were admitted to hospitals, including 30 in serious condition.

The passengers included a delegation of 35 persons representing the office of Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley. The mayor's sister-in-law, Cecilia Grant, 65, was injured. Officials said 34 persons were admitted to hospitals, including 30 in serious condition.

The passengers included a delegation of 35 persons representing the office of Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley. The mayor's sister-in-law, Cecilia Grant, 65, was injured. Officials said 34 persons were admitted to hospitals, including 30 in serious condition.

PATEK PHILIPPE

Ref. 4183/1.  
Ladies' model  
in 18 kt. yellow gold.

Once  
in a  
lifetime

Say it by placing a masterpiece on her wrist:  
a Patek Philippe, its every detail entirely  
finished by hand.

White Dept. HT, 41 rue du Rhône, Geneva, Switzerland

You read a lot about  
the political situation in  
Spain.  
But what about  
the economic situation?

Spain is now the 9th economic power in the world. Its economy doubled in size in the 60's and, until this year, was on its way to doubling again this decade.

Much of this growth, however, has been due to heavy foreign investment. The foreign-owned sector is, on the whole, the most modern, dynamic sector of the Spanish economy, but foreign dependence now limits Spain's options.

The probable effects of this situation are analyzed in the latest issue of the Hudson Letter. Among its forecasts: "Foreigners doing business in Spain may anticipate a less easy time in the future."

If this is the kind of information you need to make sound business decisions, then you should be reading The Hudson Letter.

☐ I want to subscribe for one year. I understand I will receive 22 letters and 6 Special Reports.  
☐ Enclosed is my check for FF 1700 or the equivalent in other currency.  
☐ Bill me later. ☐ Bill company.  
☐ I want to receive a 3-month trial subscription (pre-paid only). My check for FF 400 or equivalent is enclosed.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_  
Country: \_\_\_\_\_  
The Hudson Letter, 21 rue de Berni, 75008 Paris, France.

FREE!  
Little Hotels  
Of Europe

Compiled by correspondents from all over Europe, this valuable guide leads you to little known, often cheaper hotels. These are the areas with charm and atmosphere.

This report is FREE if you take a three month subscription to The Overseas American, the leading newsletter for Americans abroad. TOA tells you how to cut your taxes (local and U.S.), how to get round bureaucracy, to shop wisely, and to travel inexpensively. Its continuous coverage puts you in the middle of Europe's fast changing scene. TOA is an essential tool for Americans living abroad.

POST THE COUPON TODAY

To: The Overseas American, 180 Regent Street, London W1, England. Enroll me for a 3 month trial subscription to TOA and send me THE LITTLE HOTELS OF EUROPE. I enclose \$10.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_  
Country: \_\_\_\_\_

WALLY FINDLAY  
Galleries International  
new york - chicago - palm beach  
twenty hills - paris

EXHIBITION  
BERNARD  
LORJOU  
recent paintings  
NOVEMBER

Impressionists,  
post-impressionists  
moderns

2, av. Maignon - Paris 8<sup>e</sup>  
Tel. 225.70.74

PEN Condemns  
Czechoslovakia

VIENNA, Nov. 19 (UPI).—The executive committee of the international PEN club adopted today a resolution condemning the repression and harassment of intellectuals in Czechoslovakia and demanding the release of all those still in prison for their beliefs.

The resolution, submitted by Czechoslovak writers in exile, was passed by 19-9 votes with five abstentions, PEN said.

The six-day congress that opened here Monday under the motto "Thirty Years of Peace for European Authors" is the first since the 1974 meeting in Dublin to have both East and West delegates present. But Russia and Czechoslovakia refused to take part in protest against the presence of exiled writers from the two countries.

3 Japanese Jailed  
For Embassy Attack

TOKYO, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Three Japanese radicals who attacked the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo last November to protest U.S.-Soviet detente were sentenced last week to four years in prison.

The defendants, members of the Marxist Youth League, were convicted on charges of trespassing, possessing firearms and violating the Firearm Control Law. The three stormed into the embassy compound on Nov. 14 last year throwing firebombs and injuring police guards and embassy personnel. The attack took place on the eve of President Ford's visit to Japan.

U.S. Train, Truck Collide; 30 Hurt

ELWOOD, Ill., Nov. 19 (AP).—Four cars of an Amtrak freight train collided today with a truck on a highway, killing one person and injuring 30 others.

An Amtrak spokesman said the four cars of the train were leaving off the track following the collision but did not overturn.

The passengers included a delegation of 35 persons representing the office of Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley. The mayor's sister-in-law, Cecilia Grant, 65, was injured. Officials said 34 persons were admitted to hospitals, including 30 in serious condition.

هكذا من اجل



## FASHION

The Boutiques of Paris  
And How They Are Growing

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 19 (UPI)—The number of boutiques that have opened in Paris within the past year shows the wealth of creative fashion talent around. The shops range from cheap to expensive, from avant-garde to conservative, but all of them make shopping in Paris interesting.

This is the first of a series of new Paris boutiques.

The boutiques on the Place du Marché Saint Honoré are survivors of the Créateurs et Industriels venture. The idea was a good one—a direct link between creators and manufacturers. The results, everything from clothes to pillows, stationery, lithographs and house plants, were sold in a loft-like building on the Rue de Rennes. The formula did not quite work, but the top designers in the group survived.

These designers have relocated in new, separate and very good boutiques. The clothes are still manufactured by Didier Grunbach (who also makes Saint Laurent Rive Gauche and Givenchy). André Fritman has also moved back into the arena and now hosts the operations.

The Place du Marché Saint Honoré is a good, interesting district with a strong flavor that comes from excellent food stores around. Victor is famous for venison, Potron et Fils for fish and Chedeville supplies some of the best delicatessens in Paris. But the fashion boutiques are the guts of the operation.

The first boutique you run into is Roland Chakal, 4 Rue du Marché Saint Honoré. Mr. Chakal, who moved into an old-fashioned shop, is a quick but sure talent, well worth watching. He can do dresses, kifts, shoes and bags but he is especially

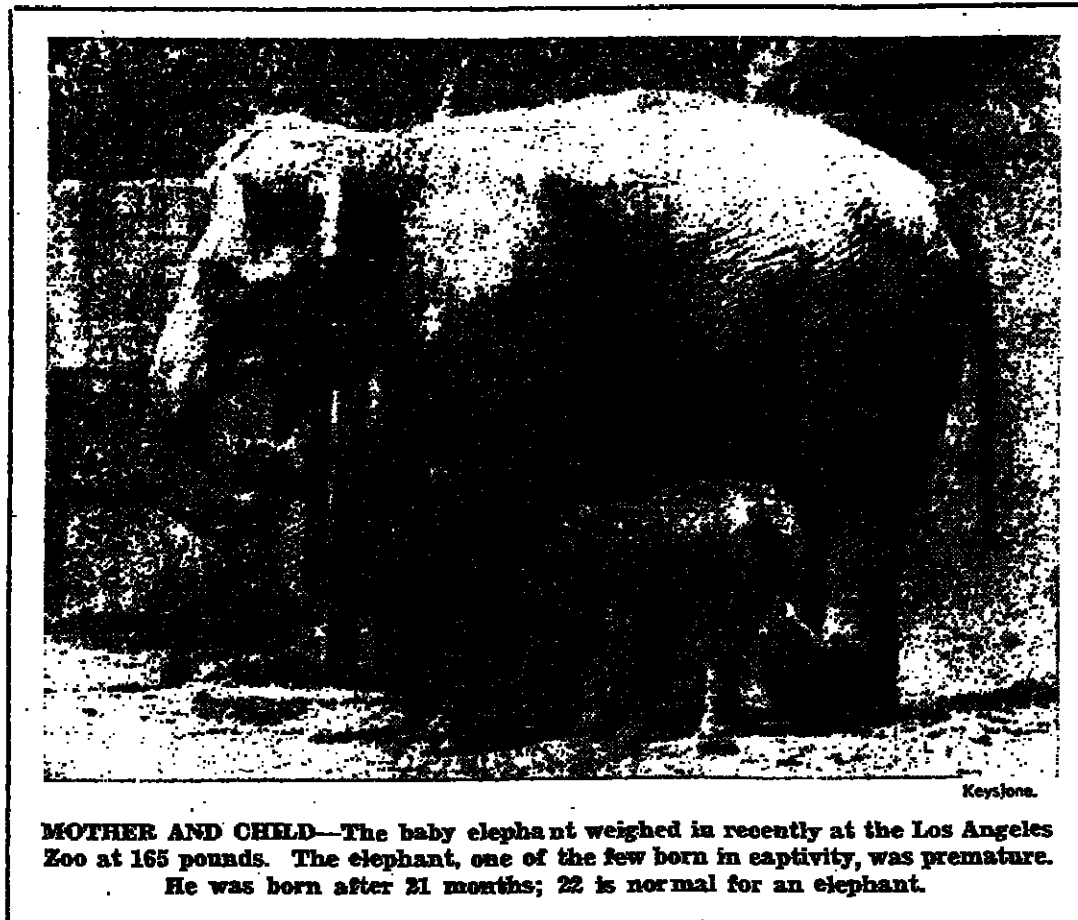
good with coats. Always has been. This is a tight operation (just him and one saleswoman) and the prices are very reasonable: 500 francs for a white flannel coat (unlined, though, which gives it a limited range) and 170 francs for the skirt to match.

Evening coats of printed velvet become a possible luxury when the price tag reads 550 francs. Long silk dresses, cut like elongated shirts, go for 600 francs. Mr. Chakal is also adding a line of knifewear as well as jersey blazers and skirts.

Issey Miyake, 22, is a Japanese who has been making increasingly wide ripples on the Paris fashion front. He is now at 34 Place du Marché Saint Honoré, an elegant boutique. Here, prices jump sharply—but Miyake has picked up some of the most avant-garde trends and given them a polished, adult ring—hence the prices.

New Idea  
Among the outstanding, newest ideas: the striped poncho coat, here in subtle gray and rust, to go over solid pants (950 francs). The Japanese idea: cotton for winter again, sportswear but with a very different look. Here, the outfit in a re-cherché color combination, such as rust and brown or navy and smoke gray. The straight, slim coat, slit on the sides, is 800 francs, pants, 215, shirt, 370 and there is also a jacket. It begins to add up but the whole thing does look great, especially if you also get Miyake's new, rubber-soled judoka boots (440 francs) which are cut good and wide, so that you can stick your pants inside—which seems to be the only way now.

But the best has yet to come. Miyake's evening outfits in striped silk jerseys, have strange



MOTHER AND CHILD—The baby elephant weighed in recently at the Los Angeles Zoo at 165 pounds. The elephant, one of the few born in captivity, was premature. He was born after 21 months; 22 is normal for an elephant.

shapes and mysterious fastenings. They are in fashion adventures. Cheap they are not: 1,300 for a dress, 1,250 for the coat.

The boutique also stocks cheaper items—such as mohair dresses (500 francs), two-piece dress and cardigan (620 francs) and odds and ends of patterned scarves and lacquered bamboo bangles.

Castelbajac, at 31 Place du Marché Saint Honoré, is another good house. Here, the boutique is all placewood and ramie garden benches, to go with Castelbajac's outdoor style.

Styles are younger and so are the prices. A beige flannel dress with a deep, kangaroo pocket

goes for 450 francs. A jumpsuit of heavy Pyramide wool is 630, a jersey dress, with canvas elbow patches and a drawstring belt, costs 300 francs.

There is also a very rustic, he-man line with corduroy pants and rugged jackets (695 francs for the latter). Castelbajac keeps baskets of apples for one and all and will also sell you honey from his family's property.

The fourth designer linked with the group is Christiane Belly but she won't be ready to move in until February, 1976.

for the latter). Castelbajac keeps baskets of apples for one and all and will also sell you honey from his family's property.

The fourth designer linked with the group is Christiane Belly but she won't be ready to move in until February, 1976.

## TV, Telephone Blamed

## 'Scribal Stutter' of U.S. Teen-Agers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American teen-ager's love affair with television and the telephone may be hampering the ability to communicate through writing, according to a government-funded study.

The Education Commission of the United States said that test essays written by 80,000 students last year showed that 13 and 17-year-olds fell down in writing English, compared with similar tests in 1970.

Nine-year-olds improved in ability over the four-year period, however.

The commission, which conducts periodic student assessments for the U.S. Office of Education, said that experts are suggesting that the written word is becoming obsolete as students lean more on the spoken word.

"Business and personal communication depends primarily on the telephone," said Ross Winterowd of the University of Southern California and chairman of the National Council of Teachers of English committees on composition.

Simpler Forms  
"With the growing preference for verbal communication," he said, "routine writing moves toward simpler forms."

Mr. Winterowd told a news conference that schools must "get back to the basics" of teaching writing skills, rather than more grammar and punctuation.

"Spelling, punctuation, verb agreement and other such matters are basic editing abilities," he said. "In the sequence of com-

position and the hierarchy of values, writing comes before editing. It makes no sense to teach editing to nonwriters."

Lack of coherence, development and syntactic fluency in writing leads to "scribal stutter," he said.

Mr. Winterowd questioned, however, whether schools can successfully teach writing that conflicts with the language learned through modern culture as in television, advertising jingles and contemporary music.

Commenting on the survey results, he said, "Even though our language is constantly changing, it would appear that the written word is in trouble and deserves immediate attention."

Richard Lloyd-Jones of the University of Iowa, incoming chairman of the conference on college composition and communication, added: "Our society provides less and less motivation for writing. Students question the need to master a skill they may never be called upon to use after school has ended."

English scholars and teachers who graded the 1974 essays found that the good writers were as

good as in 1970, but the poor writers were worse and there were more of them.

"I'm concerned that we may be creating another gap between the 'haves' and the 'have nots,'" said Roy Forbes, director of the National Assessment of Educational Progress Study.

On a score range of 1 to 8, the 17-year-olds dropped on the average from 5.1 to 4.9 and the 13-year-olds from 5 to 4.7 over the four years.

Among nine-year-olds, in contrast, the number ranking 4 or higher rose from 51 per cent in 1970 to 57 per cent in 1974.

The latest written essays by 17-year-olds showed a simpler vocabulary using fewer words longer than four letters, increased awkwardness and more run-on sentences.

Twenty per cent of the papers were shorter than four sentences, compared with 13 per cent four years earlier.

The 13-year-olds also displayed less sophistication in the latest essays, with simpler vocabularies, fewer complex sentences, more run-on sentences and more fragments of sentences. The survey also demonstrated a slight increase in misspellings, attributed by the authors to sounding out spellings phonetically.

Essays by the 9-year-olds were longer, but the average increase of 10 words tended to result in loss of paragraph coherence.

In general, the study found females outperforming males in writing tasks, although both sexes among 13 and 17-year-olds declined in the most recent essays.

## South Korea Bans Songs

SEOUL, Nov. 19 (AP)—In part of a campaign against "decadent tendencies" waged by President Chung Hee Park's government, 157 foreign songs have been banned from radio and television stations. The forbidden songs include "Ocellus," "Pillow Talk," "Isabelle," "Happy Hippy Shake" and "Never on a Sunday."

## Changing Times in Babies' Births

By Richard Flaste

NEW YORK (UPI)—A nurse in Richmond, Va., assesses how America's childbirth practices have changed: "Women no longer want to be patted on the head and told that everything will turn out all right."

An obstetrician in the same city: "Patients nowadays want everything under the sun, and I'm disillusioned and disgusted with most of it. They're about some drug or some procedure in a magazine and then tell me to do it that way. I've trained for medicine and I've been in the profession for years, and I know more about what's best for the patients than they do."

For an obstetrician who likes to tell patients what to do rather than listen to what they want, these can be hard times.

Technological Trend  
Dr. Warren Pearce, executive director of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, described the uneasy adjustment for some doctors as well as the concern of some Catholics felt when suddenly they were told it was all right to eat meat on Fridays, after so many years of doing things a certain way.

That "certain way"—a product of the technological trend that began in the 1930s to counteract an appalling maternal death rate by putting doctor and hospital in charge of virtually all childbirths—has been diverted by a vast childbirth education movement intended to get parents actively involved again.

The most basic change is the proliferation of childbirth education classes—the majority of the country's 7,000 hospitals now sponsor prenatal courses. Five years ago the figure was closer to 10 per cent. At a minimum, the classes give parents a forum in which to question the practices of tradition or of their doctors; beyond that, the courses teach them how to instruct the doctors in what they want.

In addition, there are campaigns to increase the use of trained midwives (who are still illegal in some parts of the country); to get husbands into delivery rooms, where they can diminish a woman's stress merely by their familiar presence; to set up "family centered" delivery centers that will seem more homelike than hospitals and to spread the word of Dr. Frederick Leboyer.

Warm Room  
Dr. Leboyer's method, which involves treating the newborn to a dimly lighted, warm room, a less shocking introduction to the world's bustling confusion, has had spotty acceptance around the country. It is interesting that it has had any acceptance, given the fact that the book outlining the method, "Birth Without Violence," has been available in the United States less than a year.

In fact, doctors, nurses and parents around the country who were interviewed seemed to find more attention paid to Dr. Leboyer than to another much-publicized area of childbirth, delivery at home.

A Houston mother, Arisiana Karna, who delivered two children at home after considerable difficulty in finding doctors to attend her, gave as her main reason one that is behind much of the thinking today.

"Having a baby is a family

affair," she said. "At the hospital, it's separated from the whole family. When I visit my friends at the hospital and see them looking at their babies in the nursery behind the window, I can't believe that grown people let this happen to them."

Delivery at home is still rare, however, with the focus of attention remaining on how hospital practices can be changed.

Natural Childbirth  
By far the greatest nationwide acceptance by professionals and parents alike has been accorded natural childbirth. That method, with its training to diminish pain and the use of anesthesia so that a woman can be alert and involved in childbirth and so that the fetus is not subjected to unnecessary drugs, has made inroads everywhere.

In Detroit, the head of a nursing association recently described Lamaze, one natural childbirth method, as "standard procedure." She estimated that "at least 50 per cent of Detroit women deliver Lamaze." If you were in Lincoln, Neb., in 1969, and wanted natural childbirth, you would have had to travel elsewhere. Now such training is available throughout the state.

A bemused California obstetrician, commenting on how involved parents are these days, said, "I recently had one patient who wasn't even pregnant come in and discuss different methods of

U.K. Book Prize  
Is Awarded to  
Ruth Jhabvala

LONDON, Nov. 19 (UPI)—Britain's most prestigious literary prize, the Booker Award, was given tonight to Ruth Jhabvala, the German-born novelist who has spent more than 25 years in India.

The prize, worth more than \$10,000, was given to Mrs. Jhabvala for her newest novel, "Heat and Dust," which was published earlier this month in Britain to wide acclaim. The novel is scheduled to be published by Harper and Row in the United States early next year.

Mrs. Jhabvala has written six novels and three volumes of short stories, as well as screenplays. Angus Wilson, the critic, who was chairman and spokesman of the four judges, termed Mrs. Jhabvala's book "a masterpiece." He said that her writing was accomplished "with such economy, such drive toward one aim, such feeling kept cool and such command of words that we have here a serious novel to delight us that is not often matched today."

The novel is about a young Englishwoman who travels to India to trace the story of her grandfather's first wife, who stirred a family scandal in 1923 by deserting her British husband, a civil servant, for a somewhat shady Indian prince.

## Yugoslav Oscar Entry

BRITAIN, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Yugoslavia has selected "As a Mother" as its entry for the 48th annual Academy Awards. The film, a U.S.-Yugoslav co-production, is its entry for next year's Hollywood Academy Awards. Eight-juries from all over Yugoslavia chose the film, which is to be screened in Los Angeles by the end of January.

delivery in case she got pregnant. That shows how far the pendulum has swung."

A wide variety of reasons for that swing are being offered. Dr. Pearce sees consumerism as an underlying cause. "It's all part of the consumer revolution," he said.

Individual Humanity  
In some circles, in fact, the patient is actually called the "consumer." Dr. Pearce said that consumerism had changed the focus of childbirth practices so that now it was "more on individual humanity and dignity rather than absolute science."

But as with many observations in this field, that one arouses debate. Doris Blake, past president of the International Childbirth Education Association, argues that today's trend is more scientific, not less. She maintains that no drug used in childbirth is known to be absolutely safe to the fetus and that obstetric practices for the last several decades have involved medical intervention without a full understanding of what that intervention means. She points to the once-routine early rupturing of the amniotic sac—breaking the bag of waters—which, she said, is currently believed to put undue pressure on the fetal head.

"Now there is a strong inclination to avoid the practice," she said.

Dr. John Miller, a retired obstetrician, sees the current changes as expressions of feminism. "Women cannot complete this return to status without the restoration of meaning to their uniquely feminine roles," he wrote in an education association booklet.

But there is some disappointment in the way things have gone. Susanne Arms, author of "Immaculate Deception," says the trend is a sham so far.

"More and more families are becoming interested in expecting birth for themselves," she said, "and physicians believe they are giving more support to families who want to do so."

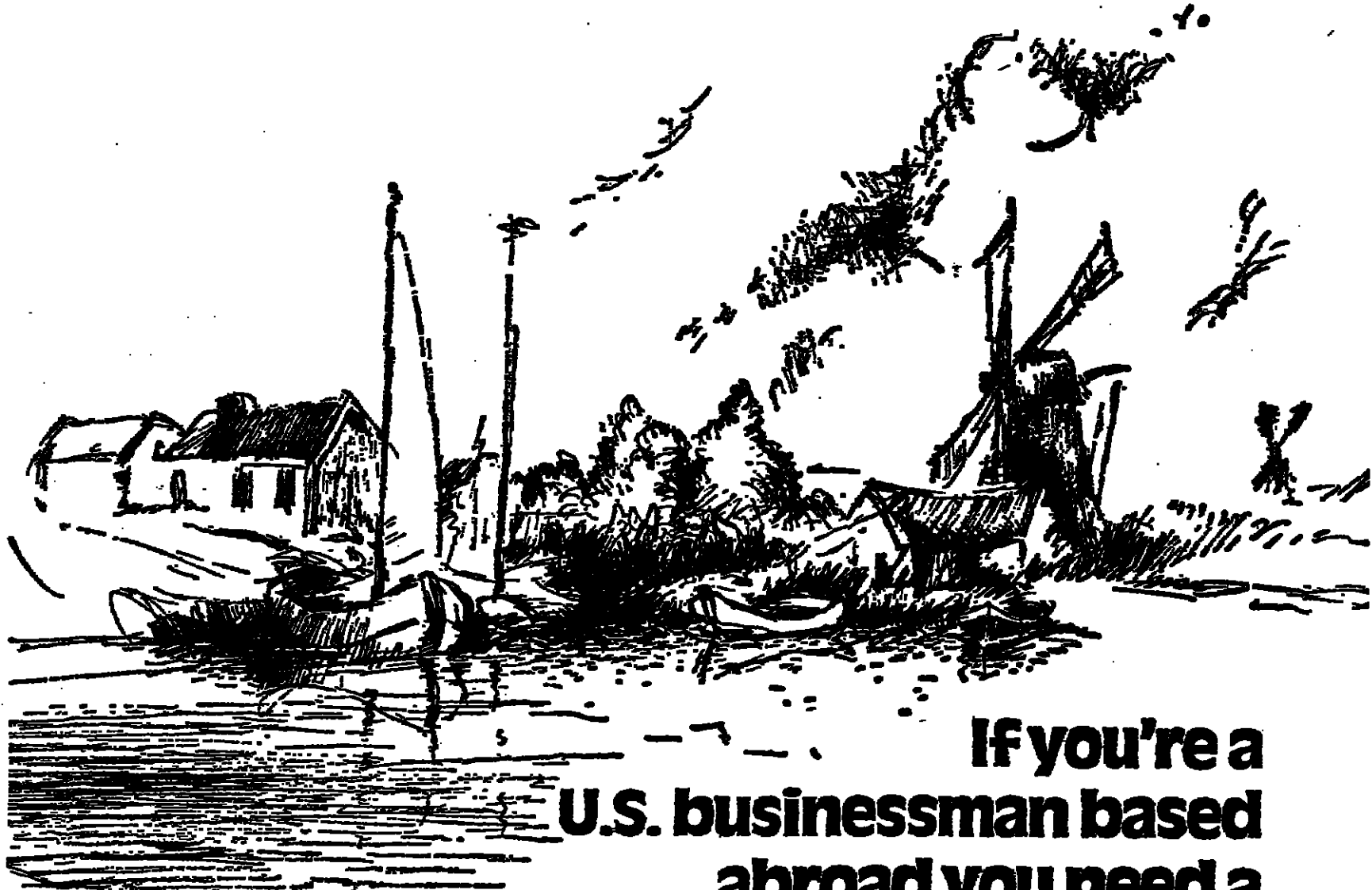
Medical Jumpiness  
But, she added angrily, at the same time the doctors stand all too ready to operate at the slightest hint of anything out of the ordinary.

"In the same hospitals where there is better family-centered care, upwards of 20 per cent and sometimes 30 per cent of the cases are resulting in Cesarean section, where 10 years ago you would have questioned 7 per cent," she said.

That the Cesarean rate is rising is not disputed, but doctors attribute the rise to, among other things, the better surveillance of the fetus afforded by the new fetal monitor and a diminished reliance on forceps delivery in difficult cases.

All the questioning of tradition has led some to be concerned about the antagonism that seems to accompany it.

Dr. Morton Schiffer, director of obstetrics and gynecology at Brooklyn's Jewish Hospital, for instance, said bitterly, "It's time people stopped vilifying the obstetrician. And Dr. Jean Parker, who heads the bureau of maternity services and family planning for New York City, said she saw "an anti-hospital" sentiment taking hold. She is worried that the current trend will somehow result in beneficial developments being discarded, "throwing out," she said in an irreverent aside, "the baby with the bathwater."



If you're a  
U.S. businessman based  
abroad you need a  
multinational bank just as much  
as your company does.

Being an executive committed to working outside the U.S. may offer an exciting life. But there are realities to be considered. Such as how to handle your finances when you have ties both in the States and in whatever country happens to be your home at present.

Here is where Chase can help. With our Worldwide Personal Bank Account you get the flexibility and diversity needed to manage your finances with minimum effort, no matter how pressing the demands of your business life.

Coordinating this special service for overseas executives is Chase's International Personal Banking Center in New York. This Center is the vital link to Chase's network of overseas locations in 100 countries and territories, which provide all the traditional banking services you're accustomed to in the U.S.—and more.

Chase offers you worldwide dollar accounts, overdraft cash reserve, a variety of personal loans, investment counsel, savings plans and local currency accounts.

It's all there from Chase, the bank that travels with you. For further details, visit one of our convenient overseas branches or mail the coupon.

Mr. William Kaufmann, Vice President  
Chase Manhattan Bank, International Executive Service  
410 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022

Please send further information on:  
your International Executive Service.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_  
STREET \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_









OECD Unsure  
Of Outlook  
For Next Year

Corrective Action  
Remains a Problem

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 19 (AP)—Economic policy makers of the 24 industrialized countries of the OECD are convinced that the worst of the recession is over and that a recovery is under way. They are also agreed that the upturn will be very gradual.

At the fundamental question of whether it can be sustained through all of next year.

A two-day meeting of policy makers that ended today at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development focused on this critical aspect of current planning and decided to meet again in March, when they hope they will have more data on which to base a sound judgment. They have also left open the possibility of meeting earlier, if the event that prospects look more promising than now envisaged.

One of the biggest questions in assessing the outlook is how much world trade will pick up from this year's precipitous drop—the first in the postwar era. Japan and Western Europe are very heavily on trade as one of the major ingredients in their economies.

Question Remains

A still unresolved problem is that kind of stimulation governments should provide if the need arises. Senior OECD economists say that some countries already believe that they have gone as far as they can in which to use public funds through deficit spending.

The other alternatives are easier monetary policy and tax cuts, but these tools risk creating excess liquidity which could impair the ability of governments to control inflation, as happened in 1972-73.

And still to be determined is the classic policy of deficit spending has achieved so little date. Economists are still debating whether Keynesian economics have become outdated or whether the classic tools simply have not been applied sufficiently strongly.

In fact, Mr. Fay indicated, policy makers are still not sure whether they should be concentrating on measures to step up the recovery or on steps to assure that a new outbreak of inflation does not result from measures already taken.

Working Together

The best he could say was that there was general agreement among the 24 delegations that existing policies were "compatible" and that there was no feeling that the policy in any "big country"—the United States, West Germany, France or Japan—was likely to prevent other countries from recovering.

In addition, they were agreed that it "is far too early" to conclude that there will be a need for further supporting action. The present attitude, he said, is one of "wait-and-see."

Recovery is perfectly clear in the United States and Japan and daily becoming clearer in West Germany and France," Mr. Fay said. "What remains to be seen is whether these early signs are due to the reversal of the excessive liquidation of business inventories that occurred earlier in the year or whether 'less transient' elements—business and consumer spending—are taking over."

New Dutch-Czech Ties

THE HAGUE, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—The Netherlands and Czechoslovakia today signed a joint declaration for increased economic, industrial and technical cooperation.

### Futurologist Sees Japan Growth

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Nov. 19.—Herman Kahn, head of the Hudson Institute, who predicted more than a decade ago that Japan would eventually outstrip the United States in per capita income, has not changed his mind.

The futurologist, and sometimes consultant to the U.S. Defense Department, told a luncheon meeting of the foreign correspondents club here yesterday he has made only one change in his original prediction that Japan would surpass the per-capita wealth of the United States by the year 2000.

"Now, the year will be 1985," he said.

Mr. Kahn, who was among the first to single out Japan as a nation destined for economic superpower status back in 1963, qualified his new prediction by saying it was predicated on an assumption that Japan's economy would grow by 8 or 9 per cent in real terms each year for the next nine years, compared with an average of around 4 per cent for the United States.

"If the economy grows at 5 or 6 per cent, then it will still take until the year 2000," he said.

An 8 to 9-per-cent annual growth rate for Japan was possible, he said, because of the nation's proven ability to increase productivity by 8 or 9 per cent a year and add another 1 or 2 per cent in production by increasing the total hours worked by a growing labor force.

The "think-tank" leader said he based his faith in the ability of Japan to grow on the likelihood that public investments in infrastructure—highways, bridges, railways and housing—and private investments in anti-pollution equipment will take over the role once played by domestic consumption in spurring on the economy.

With exports accounting for only 9 per cent of Japan's GNP, growth will not come through trade expansion, he said. And with consumers already possessing virtually every description of consumer goods, private consumption cannot be expected to act as the prop it once was, he added.

Mr. Kahn pointed out that with production in Japan running "at least 15 per cent and probably 20 per cent below capacity," Japan has the leeway to grow at a rate of 12 per cent a year for two or three years "if it wanted to."

One other prop for future growth, he said, was that "Japan has already achieved the hard thing—a \$500-billion economy."

"With money, it's surprising how easy it is to be successful. The first \$500 billion is always the hardest," he quipped, only half in jest.

Mr. Kahn praised Japan for successfully adopting what he called the toughest anti-inflation policy in the world, while enabling the nation to bring its trade back into surplus.

© Los Angeles Times.

### Pact Provides for Return to Fixed Rates

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The still confidential monetary agreement between France and the United States reached at the economic summit at Rambouillet involves both a detailed new system of international communication for joint "management" of floating currency exchange rates and a procedure for a possible return in the future to fixed currency values, high Treasury officials disclosed here yesterday.

Under the compromise agreement—assuming other countries go along—a reformed International Monetary Fund could decide by a "weighted" vote of 85 per cent that all countries must again fix a par value for their currencies. The voting weight is such as to give the United States a veto.

In addition, even after such a vote any country could insist on keeping its currency floating. Only another 45-per-cent vote could force it to establish a par value.

While this agreement apparently protects the United States' insistence on the "right to float" under a reformed world monetary system, it also satisfies the French desire for a procedure by which a return to fixed par values might eventually occur.

This procedure would be established in revised articles of agreement of the IMF, hopefully to be agreed on at a meeting of the 20-nation IMF "interim committee" in Jamaica in January and then sent to parliaments for ratification.

New Mechanism

But once this basic agreement is reached, a new mechanism for removing some of the instability of the present floating exchange rate system would be put in place immediately, before the IMF charter is formally changed.

A still unspecified number of the leading countries would establish a system of daily consultations among their central banks, frequent consultations among their deputy finance ministers and occasional talks among finance ministers themselves to decide whether central banks should intervene in daily currency trading to influence the movement of rates.

Under the United States-French understanding, a distinction is made between "disorderly" or "erratic" movements on the one hand—the United States treats the two adjectives as virtually identical—and movements caused by "underlying economic or financial factors" on the other.

Little or no effort would be made to buck exchange rate movements deemed to be brought about by economic or financial factors, including changes in interest rates in different countries or different basic rates of inflation. There would be no numerical "bands" or "zones" setting limits on how much the dollar or any other currency would be allowed to fluctuate—a point insisted upon by the United States.

But there probably would be more intervention than now by central banks, on an agreed basis, in cases of what some officials have called "mindless" movements of the dollar against the cluster of European currencies or the Japanese yen.

Obviously interpretations of the causes of exchange rate movements can differ. But Treasury Secretary William Simon said in a brief interview that he believed a "good faith" agreement on the issue had been reached with his French counterpart, Jean-Pierre Fourcade.

"I won't automatically say no (to intervention)," Mr. Simon commented. "I think there is a brand new feeling—beyond the economic into the political. This could be the dawn of a new Franco-American relationship."

The proposed new provisions on exchange rates in the IMF articles of agreement would not only establish procedures for a possible eventual return to fixed but "adjustable" rates, with a U.S. veto, but also would rule out "manipulation" by countries of their exchange rates, including floating rates, to gain competitive advantages in their foreign trade.

### German GNP Grows 1.5% In Quarter

BERLIN, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—West Germany's gross national product rose in the third quarter for the first time in a year, to show a real rise of 1.5 per cent over the second quarter, the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) said today.

Based on the improved external economic situation and the expected effect on output of the June-July boost in orders, output should show a further real increase in the fourth quarter, DIW said in its weekly bulletin.

The third quarter rise was 1.5 per cent when allowing for differences in numbers of working days, but only 0.5 per cent if not adjusted.

DIW said half of the third-quarter rise stemmed from higher inventories, which had been allowed to run down during the recession. But set against the same period last year, it was still down 4.5 per cent, showing just how severely production had been affected by the recession.

In September, the federal statistics office said the GNP fell 5.5 per cent in real terms—that is, discounting the effects of inflation—in the first half over the same year ago period, and the government expects an overall drop this year of up to 4 per cent.

The institute said revived consumer demand noted after the summer gave rise to hopes the economy will also benefit from this sector in coming months.

In the third quarter, the savings rate fell to 14 per cent of disposable income, compared with the previous 17 per cent.

Exports in the period in real terms reached the level seen at the start of this year, with sales to the United States which were down in the second quarter, rising fastest. Exports to the EEC also expanded more rapidly, DIW reported.

### AKZO Has Loss, Sales Decline

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—AKZO NV reported today a net loss of 47.8 million guilders (\$17.7 million) in the third quarter compared with a net profit of 87.7 million guilders in the same period last year.

The loss in the nine months was 154.6 million guilders after a profit of 288.6 million guilders a year earlier.

Sales in the quarter fell to 2.4 billion guilders from 2.6 billion and in the nine months to 7 billion guilders from 8.3 billion.

AKZO expects further group losses in the fourth quarter and dividend payment for 1975 is highly uncertain, executive board chairman G. Kraljenhoff told a press conference.

### Dollar Rises to 303 Yen

TOKYO, Nov. 19 (AP)—The dollar for overnight delivery rose to the 303-yen level in Tokyo today for the first time since Oct. 14.

### Swiss Drop Bid to Join Europe Snake

French Objections Cited for Decision

By Bhushan Bahree

GENEVA, Nov. 19 (AP)—Switzerland, reassessing the prospects of its eight-month-old bid to enter the joint float of European currencies, or the snake, today acknowledged it had reached an impasse.

Finance Minister Georges-Armand Chevallaz said in Bern after a Cabinet meeting that, in view of continuing French objections, Switzerland would no longer press for its entry.

He said Switzerland was not closing the doors on the issue, though the case for entry had lost its immediacy.

Swiss officials acknowledged that the impasse was created by French demands for concessions that Switzerland was unwilling to grant them.

### Air France Appoints a New Director

PARIS, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—Pierre Giraudet, a 55-year-old public works engineer and former head of the Paris city transport system, was today appointed president of Air France, the National airline.

He replaces Georges Galichon, who has been Air France president for the past eight years and was due to serve until 1978.

Mr. Giraudet's deputy will be Gilbert Perol, who has been with Air France since he left General de Gaulle's staff in 1967. He was promoted this year as the company's general manager.

No reason has been given for Mr. Galichon's removal, but he is reported to have clashed with the government on several occasions.

Air France has had conflicts with staff in recent weeks over a ground-crewmen strike. The company is also expected to lose 400 million francs (\$9 million) this year.

### Firms Use State Laws to Head Off Bids

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—As key officials of St. Imetal, the big French holding company, mapped their strategy a few weeks ago for taking over Pittsburgh-based Copperweld Corp., among the least of their many worries was an obscure state law in Ohio, where some of the specialty steelmaker's assets are located. That was a mistake.

Just as Copperweld was launching its expected legal attack on the offer in federal court in Pittsburgh, state officials in Ohio unexpectedly issued a "cease and desist" order, in effect a request for a delay until they could determine whether state securities laws were being violated.

Two days later, Ohio officials won a temporary state court order barring Imetal from making the offer, at least until hearings could be held.

The Imetal offer, which Copperweld stoutly opposed, had already been held up by the federal suit that Copperweld filed on anti-trust grounds. When the court order was handed down, the situation suddenly became far more complex.

Final Stumbling Block

Indeed, it was the Ohio statute, enacted in 1969 partly to protect industry and jobholders in Ohio, that proved to be the final stumbling block that Imetal had to overcome before going ahead with its tender offer, which is currently under way and is still being opposed by Copperweld's management.

As Imetal discovered, state laws suddenly are becoming a major consideration in corporate take-over battles. Such laws almost always divert attention and legal talent and thereby dissipate the overall take-over effort.

Moreover, the laws usually give

### Bundesbank Likely to Study Ways to Boost Public Loans

FRANKFURT, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—The Bundesbank central council is more likely tomorrow to discuss how to stimulate public loan placements on the domestic capital market than to agree on any credit policy changes, banking sources said today.

The central capital market committee, of which the central bank is a member, said on Monday that the first public loan in five months could be placed before the end of the year.

The council's regular fortnightly meeting is more likely to discuss the conditions for such a loan than credit policy changes, which for the moment can be ruled out due to high domestic liquidity and the fact that the Bundesbank's 8-per-cent target for the growth in the money supply for 1975 has been exceeded, they added.

The sources said the central council may decide on cuts in the discount and Lombard rates early next year to boost industrial borrowing, discourage the current high level of saving and perhaps help the government finance its 1976 budget deficit.

If there is a half-point cut in the 3.5-per-cent bank rate, interest paid on savings will fall, encouraging greater consumption. The present record West German savings quota of 17 per cent of income seems too high, they said.

But for the present, no credit moves appear necessary since the federal government is having no trouble financing its 1976 budget

### AKZO Has Loss, Sales Decline

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—AKZO NV reported today a net loss of 47.8 million guilders (\$17.7 million) in the third quarter compared with a net profit of 87.7 million guilders in the same period last year.

The loss in the nine months was 154.6 million guilders after a profit of 288.6 million guilders a year earlier.

Sales in the quarter fell to 2.4 billion guilders from 2.6 billion and in the nine months to 7 billion guilders from 8.3 billion.

AKZO expects further group losses in the fourth quarter and dividend payment for 1975 is highly uncertain, executive board chairman G. Kraljenhoff told a press conference.

### DC Gold Index Quotation

& European Gold Markets

	Nov. 19, 1975	Close	H.C.
London	140.55	141.75	+1.20
Zurich	140.75	142.00	+1.25
Paris (12.5 Kilo)	142.25	143.25	+1.00
U.S. dollars per ounce			
Intermarket Gold Index	100.00		
Bonds (N.Y. 1980)			
Indiced value	100.00		
Value increase in U.S. dollars			

Delivered to — International Bankers.



Pierre Giraudet

### Ford's N.Y. Statement Disappoints Wall Street

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—President Ford gave Wall Street a case of the jitters today as the market fell along a broad front after he again ruled out immediate financial aid for New York City, which is threatened with default next month.

Mr. Ford said he will review the situation next week to see if any legislation is appropriate at the federal level, but repeated previous threats to veto legislation that would offer loan guarantees to the city.

Analysts said the sentiment also was dampened by the sharp sell-off in bank stocks, which came after Marine Midland Banks chopped the quarterly dividend by more than 50 per cent.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 7 points to close at 848.24. It was off 8.97 at 3 o'clock. Losers outnumbered gains by about 1,045 to 405.

Volume fell to 16.82 million shares from 20.7 million yesterday.

Marine Midland Banks fell 4 5/8 to 13. It sliced the quarterly dividend to 20 cents a share from 45 cents and said it plans to charge off loans of about \$25 million in the fourth quarter.

Other banking shares also came under downward pressure. Analysts said there was some fear other banks may suffer a fate similar to that of Marine Midland.

Citibank lost 1 1/4 to 28 1/2. Chemical New York 1 1/4 to 29 7/8. Chase Manhattan 1 1/8 to 26 7/8. and Bankers Trust 3/4 to 31 3/4.

Also lower were General Electric down 1 1/8 to 48 1/2. Bendix 1 3/8 to 42. Ingersoll-Rand 2 3/4 to 68 7/8. Atlantic Richfield 2 1/2 to 91 3/4. National Semiconductor 1 1/4 to 40 3/4. Digital Equipment 2 5/8 to 130 1/4. Exxon 1 to 87 5/8. General Motors 1 1/2 to 54 7/8. Ford Motor 1 1/8 to 41 5/8. and Burroughs 2 5/8 to 81 5/8.

However, American Chain &

### Garlock Sues Colt

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Nov. 19 (Reuters)—Garlock Inc. said today its board authorized a counsel to institute legal proceedings against Colt Industries Inc. seeking to enjoin a Colt tender offer for Garlock shares at \$32 each.

The company said the suit will charge Colt has violated the federal anti-trust and securities laws in its attempted take-over of Garlock.

### Marine Midland Bank Sees Loss

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 19 (AP)—Marine Midland Banks Inc. said today it plans to charge off loans of about \$25 million and to increase its reserve for possible future loan losses by charging to fourth-quarter expenses about \$40 million.

This will produce a loss in the fourth quarter and sharply reduce earnings for 1975, it said.

Several weeks ago, Edward Duffy, the company's chief executive, reported that the company had charged off \$8 million of a \$24-million loan involving W.T. Grant Co.

Today, Mr. Duffy indicated 1975 charges will approximate \$60 million and that 1975 provisions for possible loan losses will exceed net charge-offs.

### Marine Midland Bank Sees Loss

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 19 (AP)—Marine Midland Banks Inc. said today it plans to charge off loans of about \$25 million and to increase its reserve for possible future loan losses by charging to fourth-quarter expenses about \$40 million.

This will produce a loss in the fourth quarter and sharply reduce earnings for 1975, it said.

Several weeks ago, Edward Duffy, the company's chief executive, reported that the company had charged off \$8 million of a \$24-million loan involving W.T. Grant Co.

Today, Mr. Duffy indicated 1975 charges will approximate \$60 million and that 1975 provisions for possible loan losses will exceed net charge-offs.

### DC Gold Index Quotation

& European Gold Markets

	Nov. 19, 1975	Close	H.C.
London	140.55	141.75	+1.20
Zurich	140.75	142.00	+1.25
Paris (12.5 Kilo)	142.25	143.25	+1.00
U.S. dollars per ounce			
Intermarket Gold Index	100.00		
Bonds (N.Y. 1980)			
Indiced value	100.00		
Value increase in U.S. dollars			

Delivered to — International Bankers.

### Markets Closed

Banks and stock exchanges in most parts of West Germany were closed Wednesday for a national holiday.

### Others Follow Ohio

At the same time, many states are enacting so-called "take-over" laws similar to Ohio's. In the past eight months alone, four states—South Dakota, Indiana, Colorado and Idaho—have put such protective statutes into effect. Previously, seven states—Ohio, Virginia, Nevada, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Hawaii and Kansas—had enacted take-over laws, all of them since 1968.

Also, three highly-industrialized states—Michigan, Pennsylvania and Connecticut—have such legislation pending. Other states seem certain to follow.

Some companies, mindful of their depressed stock prices and vulnerability to hostile take-overs, have been scrambling to change their states of incorporation from states that do not have take-over laws to those that do.

Among companies recently changing solely as a defensive measure are Thiokol Corp., of Bristol, Pennsylvania, which switched to Virginia from Delaware, and Weight Watchers International Inc., Great Neck, New York, which switched to Virginia from New York.

One company currently changing states is New England Nuclear Corp., a Boston-based radioactive chemicals concern. Marvin Stolberg, president and chief executive, explains that the company's reason for the switch "is, of course, to provide sufficient time in case of an unfriendly take-over."

### Others Follow Ohio

At the same time, many states are enacting so-called "take-over" laws similar to Ohio's. In the past eight months alone, four states—South Dakota, Indiana, Colorado and Idaho—have put such protective statutes into effect. Previously, seven states—Ohio, Virginia, Nevada, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Hawaii and Kansas—had enacted take-over laws, all of them since 1968.

Also, three highly-industrialized states—Michigan, Pennsylvania and Connecticut—have such legislation pending. Other states seem certain to follow.

Some companies, mindful of their depressed stock prices and vulnerability to hostile take-overs, have been scrambling to change their states of incorporation from states that do not have take-over laws to those that do.

Among companies recently changing solely as a defensive measure are Thiokol Corp., of Bristol, Pennsylvania, which switched to Virginia from Delaware, and Weight Watchers International Inc., Great Neck, New York, which switched to Virginia from New York.

One company currently changing states is New England Nuclear Corp., a Boston-based radioactive chemicals concern. Marvin Stolberg, president and chief executive, explains that the company's reason for the switch "is, of course, to provide sufficient time in case of an unfriendly take-over."

### Others Follow Ohio

At the same time, many states are enacting so-called "take-over" laws similar to Ohio's. In the past eight months alone, four states—South Dakota, Indiana, Colorado and Idaho—have put such protective statutes into effect. Previously, seven states—Ohio, Virginia, Nevada, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Hawaii and Kansas—had enacted take-over laws, all of them since 1968.

Also, three highly-industrialized states—Michigan, Pennsylvania and Connecticut—have such legislation pending. Other states seem certain to follow.

Some companies, mindful of their depressed stock prices and vulnerability to hostile take-overs, have been scrambling to change their states of incorporation from states that do not have take-over laws to those that do.

Among companies recently changing solely as a defensive measure are Thiokol Corp., of Bristol, Pennsylvania, which switched to Virginia from Delaware, and Weight Watchers International Inc., Great Neck, New York, which switched to Virginia from New York.

One company currently changing states is New England Nuclear Corp., a Boston-based radioactive chemicals concern. Marvin Stolberg, president and chief executive, explains that the company's reason for the switch "is, of course, to provide sufficient time in case of an unfriendly take-over."

SOCIETE GENERALE DE PROTECTION INCENDIE

a Company of the

GENERAL INCENDIE GROUP (FRANCE)

has acquired

HOLMES PROTECTION INC.

a subsidiary from NATIONAL KINNEY CORP.

The undersigned initiated and acted as advisors to the

GENERAL INCENDIE GROUP in this transaction

BANQUE ROTHSCHILD

NEW COURT SECURITIES ROTHSCHILD BANK AG



## New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 19

[illegible]



السؤال الأول

# New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 19

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
30 Year T-Bond	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	0
20 Year T-Bond	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	0
10 Year T-Bond	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	0
5 Year T-Bond	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	0
2 Year T-Bond	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	0
1 Year T-Bond	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	0
3 Month T-Bill	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	0
90 Day T-Bill	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	0
60 Day T-Bill	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	0
30 Day T-Bill	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0
1 Year T-Bill	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
2 Year T-Bill	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	0
3 Year T-Bill	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	0
4 Year T-Bill	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
5 Year T-Bill	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	0
6 Year T-Bill	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	0
7 Year T-Bill	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0
8 Year T-Bill	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
9 Year T-Bill	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	0
10 Year T-Bill	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0
11 Year T-Bill	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	0
12 Year T-Bill	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	0
13 Year T-Bill	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	0
14 Year T-Bill	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
15 Year T-Bill	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
16 Year T-Bill	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	0
17 Year T-Bill	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	0
18 Year T-Bill	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	0
19 Year T-Bill	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0
20 Year T-Bill	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	0
21 Year T-Bill	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	0
22 Year T-Bill	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	0
23 Year T-Bill	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	0
24 Year T-Bill	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	0
25 Year T-Bill	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	0
26 Year T-Bill	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	0
27 Year T-Bill	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	0
28 Year T-Bill	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	0
29 Year T-Bill	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	0
30 Year T-Bill	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	0
31 Year T-Bill	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	0
32 Year T-Bill	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	0
33 Year T-Bill	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	0
34 Year T-Bill	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	0
35 Year T-Bill	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	0
36 Year T-Bill	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	0
37 Year T-Bill	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	0
38 Year T-Bill	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	0
39 Year T-Bill	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	0
40 Year T-Bill	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	0
41 Year T-Bill	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	0
42 Year T-Bill	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	0
43 Year T-Bill	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
44 Year T-Bill	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	0
45 Year T-Bill	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	0
46 Year T-Bill	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	0
47 Year T-Bill	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	0
48 Year T-Bill	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	0
49 Year T-Bill	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	0
50 Year T-Bill	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	0
51 Year T-Bill	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	0
52 Year T-Bill	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	0
53 Year T-Bill	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	0
54 Year T-Bill	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	0
55 Year T-Bill	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	0
56 Year T-Bill	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	0
57 Year T-Bill	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	0
58 Year T-Bill	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	0
59 Year T-Bill	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	0
60 Year T-Bill	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	0
61 Year T-Bill	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	0
62 Year T-Bill	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	0
63 Year T-Bill	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
64 Year T-Bill	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
65 Year T-Bill	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	0
66 Year T-Bill	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	0
67 Year T-Bill	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	0
68 Year T-Bill	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	0
69 Year T-Bill	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
70 Year T-Bill	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	0
71 Year T-Bill	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	0
72 Year T-Bill	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	0
73 Year T-Bill	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	0
74 Year T-Bill	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	0
75 Year T-Bill	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	0
76 Year T-Bill	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	0
77 Year T-Bill	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	0
78 Year T-Bill	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
79 Year T-Bill	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	0
80 Year T-Bill	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	0
81 Year T-Bill	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
82 Year T-Bill	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	0
83 Year T-Bill	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	0
84 Year T-Bill	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	0
85 Year T-Bill	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
86 Year T-Bill	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	0
87 Year T-Bill	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
88 Year T-Bill	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
89 Year T-Bill	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	0
90 Year T-Bill	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
91 Year T-Bill	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
92 Year T-Bill	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	0
93 Year T-Bill	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
94 Year T-Bill	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
95 Year T-Bill	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	0
96 Year T-Bill	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	0
97 Year T-Bill	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	0
98 Year T-Bill	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
99 Year T-Bill	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
100 Year T-Bill	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
101 Year T-Bill	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	0
102 Year T-Bill	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	0
103 Year T-Bill	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
104 Year T-Bill	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
105 Year T-Bill	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
106 Year T-Bill	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	0
107 Year T-Bill	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	0
108 Year T-Bill	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
109 Year T-Bill	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	0
110 Year T-Bill	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0
111 Year T-Bill	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0
112 Year T-Bill	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0
113 Year T-Bill	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0
114 Year T-Bill	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
115 Year T-Bill	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0
116 Year T-Bill	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0
117 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
118 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
119 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
120 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
121 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
122 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
123 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
124 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
125 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
126 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
127 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
128 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
129 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
130 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
131 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
132 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
133 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
134 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
135 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
136 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
137 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
138 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
139 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
140 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
141 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
142 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
143 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
144 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
145 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
146 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
147 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
148 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
149 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
150 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
151 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
152 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
153 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
154 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
155 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
156 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
157 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
158 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
159 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
160 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
161 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
162 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
163 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
164 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
165 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
166 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
167 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
168 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
169 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
170 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
171 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
172 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
173 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
174 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
175 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
176 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
177 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
178 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
179 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
180 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
181 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
182 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
183 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
184 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
185 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
186 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
187 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
188 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
189 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
190 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
191 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
192 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
193 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
194 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
195 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
196 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
197 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
198 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
199 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0
200 Year T-Bill	0	0	0	0	0

## U



[illegible][illegible]

## International Bonds Traded in Europe Listed

[illegible]

**Weekly net asset value**  
on November 17, 1975  
**Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.**  
U.S. \$31.22  
**Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.**  
U.S. \$22.77  
**Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange**

[illegible]

## Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

هكذا من الأصل







**By Will Weng**

G				F			
ALGAEVE	15	30	Fair	MADRID	11	25	Fair
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Rain	MILAN	4	48	Rain
ANAKRA	1	23	Cloudy	MOSCOW	5	49	Cloudy
ANTWERP	12	33	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	24	Rain
BEJOUT	12	38	Fair	MUNICH	2	38	Cloudy
BERGLORE	14	34	Cloudy	NEW YORK	14	36	Cloudy
BIRKENHEAD	6	41	Cloudy	PARIS	14	36	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Rain	OSLO	1	34	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	5	46	Cloudy	PARIS	9	48	Rain
CASABLANCA	16	61	Heavy Rain	PRAGUE	14	36	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	ROME	14	37	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Rain	SOPTA	13	36	Showers
DUBLIN	12	34	Fair	STOCKHOLM	14	39	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	37	Cloudy	TEHRAN	16	61	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	34	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	81	Fair
GENEVA	6	43	Overcast	VIENNA	11	32	Cloudy
GENEVA	6	43	Overcast	VIENNA	11	32	Snow
Helsinki	1	34	Cloudy	WARSAW	4	41	Rain
JAKARTA	19	66	Cloudy	WARSAW	14	36	Cloudy
LA PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy	ZURICH	2	36	Overcast
LISBON	12	34	Fair				
LONDON	10	34	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	12	34	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast Guard at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

## ADVERTISEMENT

[illegible]

**Y.**



# MEMOIRS

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

NEAR the end of his unorthodox "Memoirs," Tennessee Williams poses a disconcerting question. He asks us in effusive fashion whether he is a "fanatic" or "relatively sane," although he quickly adds that in case we've already decided against him, that he pleads "non contendere" to the charge, so long as he be permitted to go on writing. Now, up to this point a variety of impressions have assailed the reader, a variety one may safely call staggering, considering the candor with which Williams unburdens himself of his sex life. But curiously enough, none of these impressions provoked judgment of Williams' sanity. For this is no distinctly Tennessee Williams talking that it never occurs to us to judge him objectively. Here is a vote so familiar—now dripping Southern charm, now stuttering anxiously, now camping it up outrageously—that we can't help but instead of measuring its wave lengths.

Here we attend it worrying about its owner's health, especially a "neurotic heart condition" that first called attention to itself when Williams was 20 years old. Here it is "climbing the family tree," proudly displaying the career of frontier bar-men that preceded Williams' name of Tennessee. Here it is paying compliments to people out of the past: Ernest Hemingway was surprisingly friendly, Jean-Paul Sartre was polite enough to pay attention. Fidel Castro was, after all, a gentleman. And occasionally paying less than complimentary "dear, lost Tallulah, too."

There are other gentlemen. André Malraux was greeted at the White House as "Monsieur Maurolis" and didn't like it; and on opening night of "The Glass Menagerie" George Jean Nathan sent a bottle of booze to Laurette Taylor, who thanked Nathan in return for "the vote of confidence."

Here is the voter's gossipship, shared with his lycidean; here is his bitchiness as well as his tenuous devotion to art. Here is his fear of aging and death; its compulsive flight from loneliness, its yearning after permanent love. In short, here is the voice that has suffused our theatrical landscape for three decades now, the voice that has been

In the very next sentence ("Shall I attempt to do you, now, with my theater life..."), as if to say his chance over Miss Barrymore didn't go very deep after the cruelty. Here is uncertainty and it is only deliberate that Williams can't abide.

We may even question of his judgments, especially he pronounces Janet "quite the greatest writer of the century in the English language" or calls Jack Clayton's "The Gambler" "a flake that ever passed." He says "I don't like Fitzgerald." But of this is theater talk, born perfection and bypassing judgment as much of theater talk to be and do. It has no more to do with Williams' sanity than it does to occur to us to judge him objectively.

Judge, on our own.

All right, I tried, when by Williams, to get some fix on the mental health combined. Journal and I tried to take into account the author's mental torment and the downward spiral that led him toward in the last.

I tried to work into this his family's mental especially his sister Rose's breakdown, though serious at the time it occurred, quite a prefrontal lobotomy I tried to perceive through Williams' hostility toward me, which seems to manifest most of all in his too solicitousness toward his mother. And of course is his homosexuality, or the manner in which he compelled to flaunt it.

But really, it was no problem what you will pose me, man, angel, aging, roaring, crying, screaming, calling himself—Tennessee Williams is simply suicidal.

Besides, he has long ago foreword taken all his away by telling us that he is this "thing" for "mercenary reasons" and by anticlimactically dismissing our most intense like. There is really nothing to do but to accept his amusement and curiosity and disgust, and pity. Judgment of simply doesn't enter in.

**Christopher Lehmann-Haupt**  
a book critic for *The New York Times*.

## Best Sellers

The New York Times		
This list is based on reports of more than 250 bookstores in 170 of the 1,000 libraries throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.		
FICTION		
This week		Last week on
1	Regline, by E. L. Doctorow	1
2	Curtain, by Agatha Christie	2
3	Living State, by Judith Hammer	3
4	The Great Treasure, by Lewis Mumford	4
5	Rumoldt's Gift, by Saul Bellow	4
6	Old U.S. by Alister MacLean	10
7	The Moneychangers, by Anthony Burgess	7
8	The Great Train Robbery, by Michael Crichton	5
9	The Eagle Has Landed, by Jack Higgins	8

# BRIDGE

**-By Alan True**

It is easy to see that a grand slam has virtually no chance in the diagrammed hand, but most expert pairs would bid to seven hearts after finding that the partnership has a fine fit and all the aces and kings. East would be able to count 12 tricks, and would assume that a 12th trick could be developed somehow.

South's first five bids in the auction asked for specific information. North first showed heart support and zero or three of the five key cards, represented by the heart king and the four aces. This was clearly three aces, for North could not have an opening bid and be ahead in the light of the South hand.

In the next four rounds South discovered that his partner had neither king nor queen of diamonds, no singleton, no kings—which was no surprise—and no queens. He was then able to settle in six no-trump knowing that no-trump would be at least as good as hearts and that a grand slam would require a finesse at best.

This system triumph was rewarded when the opposing team, with the same cards bid to seven hearts and went one down. The

in the rather unlikely event one defender held the only ace of hearts. In the auction, the only bid in the defense was a bid of 1NT, which was a mistake. In the end, the defense was defeated. The fact that the defense was defeated is a good thing, but it is a pity that the defense was not able to make a better bid. The fact that the defense was defeated is a good thing, but it is a pity that the defense was not able to make a better bid.

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♥	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	2 NT	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	3 ♥	Pass
3 ♥	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♥	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
5 ♥	Pass	6 NT	Pass
Pass	Pass		

هكذا من الاموال







